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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Airway Skippers of Today

Spanish War Threat Quiets

Steel Cools Toward C.I.O.

¶ **Ships That Pass in the Night.** While the best facilities the world can offer are enlisted in the search for Amelia Earhart's missing monoplane—in which she was making a highly publicized "pleasure trip" around the world—two modern clipper ships of the air take off—one from Botwood, Newfoundland, the other from Foynes, Ireland—cross pathways over the Atlantic and arrive at their destinations, thus charting a route for regular commercial flights between North America and Europe. Aviation has reached the point of achievement where "stunts by air" impose almost too great a strain on the public patience and pocketbook. Nevertheless, while the world applauds the far-sighted capitalists and engineers who have made the vision of trans-Atlantic commercial air travel an actuality, the deep interest and concern of men everywhere are fixed on a little plane which, it is hoped, bobs somewhere within 300 miles northerly of Howland Island in the Pacific.

* * *

¶ **Spanish Firebrand Smoulders.** From Loyalist sources comes word that insurgent General Franco is pleading with Italy and Germany for 125,000 troops further to aid him in a new offensive against Madrid. From London come rumors that the British Cabinet might agree to give Franco "limited" belligerent rights in exchange for full Italo-German co-operation toward non-intervention. From informed circles in Europe generally comes the impression that, since Germany has refrained from sending any warships to the Mediterranean, she apparently seeks to avoid precipitating further trouble. Thus although no definite agreement is yet attained, the impression is widespread that compromise is in the air. Great Britain's back-to-the-wall attitude seems to have reacted on the dictators in reverse ratio: As the British chin sticks out the dictatorial fist drops lower.

* * *

¶ **Steel Strike Loses Temper.** With the aid of the military, independent steel companies demonstrate that John L. Lewis's industrial union has not the authority of numbers to support its demands for collective bargaining privileges. With 1500 Ohio national guardsmen standing vigil along the line and manning machine guns at mill gates, several hundred workers troop into the plants of the Republic Steel Corporation. Pickets bawl imprecations and a large crowd watches. At Johnstown, Penna., other thousands of men return to work at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant, and company officials plan for normal operations in spite of the walkout, a strike on a subsidiary railroad, and a coal supply threatened by a strike-closed "captive mine." The fact that law and order controls the situation even though tempers are on hair trigger redounds to the credit both of disciplined troops and of self-disciplined workmen.

* * *

¶ **The President Enjoys the Fourth.** Ending his five-day "Fourth of July" vacation at his Hyde Park estate, President Roosevelt speeds back to Washington by special train, the echoes of a speech made near by following him. "As long as we maintain the democracy of our manners, and the democracy of our hearts," he declares, "I am confident of the future of America." Even though the complexities of government multiply as economic conditions change, the President hopes the new generation "will realize that in meeting these new conditions, we are not changing the fundamentals of the American form of government." The sentiments are applauded by the villagers and the country. Certainly all must be aware that the way to preserve fundamentals of democracy is to refuse to change them. The President's advice is good for all—from the President down.

* * *

¶ **Collective Security Upheld.** Seeking a road to peace through the maze of nationalistic ambitions and economic maladjustments, the eleventh annual Institute of Public Relations, meeting in Charlottesville, Va., turns a social magnifying glass on the footsteps of the world's rulers and finds that collective security—even if purchased with a certain amount of national sovereignty—is the reasonable route to international accord. Speakers point out the impossibility, in this age of swift communication, of American isolation; declare that America's neutrality policy is not "neutral." But it is not until a clergyman, Dr. John A. MacCullum of Philadelphia, pleads for more liberalism on the part of government toward the church that a fundamental note is struck. The issue before the world today, declares Dr. MacCullum, "is between a spiritual interpretation of life and a material interpretation," and peace can be bought only with the coin of spiritual understanding. So many roads that wind and wind, and yet there always remains a way—the strait way.

In The Boston Section:

Ranger shows unmistakable class at Newport.
Ancients receive best of London greetings.
WPA cuts put pressure on City Councilors.
New "freeway" highway across state advised.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 11.

Search for Way to World Peace Spurred by Roosevelt Message To Public Relations Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—Spurred in its search for a means to world peace by a message from President Roosevelt warning of foreign dangers "to the well-being of the United States," the eleventh annual Institute of Public Relations swung into vigorous and controversial activity here today. Forceful collective security at the expense of national sovereignty was demanded while the dictatorships of Germany and Italy were criticized in ungloved terms.

Consciousness of Europe's tensions underlined by the President's message was in background as the speakers and round table discussion groups dug exclusively into foreign problems for the first time in the history of the institute. Whether what is being said here today represents a cross section of American opinion is debatable, but if it does, it indicates a significant awareness of the intimate effect which world affairs are having on American national life.

The President's message, read at last night's session, besides stressing this connection, threw some light on the conclusions which have been reached in Washington after his recent conversations with Belgium Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland. It stated "economic armaments and military armaments go hand in hand and since the problems are interdependent they must be attacked in a comprehensive manner, by the concerted effort of all peoples and in international agreement."

Collective Action

This hint of an increasing willingness of official Washington to think in terms of American participation in collective action to avert war fitted into the tone of the opening sessions here where the majority of speakers deny the generally accepted post World War American belief that this country can safely and successfully isolate itself from the balance of the world.

In this last connection America's neutrality policy came in for a share of abuse with a declaration by one speaker that it had worked already against Ethiopia and against Spain and to the comfort of the Italian and German dictatorship. The only voice raised in defense of the policy came from R. Walton Moore, counselor of the state department, who

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Anglo-American Trade Deal Hint By Van Zeeland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—A definite scheme is believed here to have been brought back from Washington by Premier Paul van Zeeland for an Anglo-American trade deal as a prelude to yet wider negotiations to embrace other nations upon a world-wide scale.

Dr. van Zeeland said in this connection on his arrival here yesterday: "I have come from America with new light on international affairs and new information. When I have seen members of the British Government I shall be able to arrive at conclusions."

This is taken to indicate that the Anglo-American move is to have precedence of other developments for promoting international freedom of trade.

Willing to Co-operate

Significance is added to it by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the British Commons yesterday when he said that by asking Premier van Zeeland to make inquiries at Washington the British Government has shown its willingness to co-operate for the rebuilding of international trade, as well as co-operation in monetary matters and in reduction of armaments.

The ground has been already prepared for such developments, not only in Britain but in the overseas dominions.

Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, at Cape Town Saturday, described as "supremely important" the Anglo-American negotiations to stimulate world trade. He added that small sacrifices necessary to implement a possible agreement would be repaid by improved trade.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, had gone further. Declaring at the recent Imperial Conference in London that world peace was largely dependent upon "economic appeasement" Mr. King said that political tension would not lessen without "the abatement of policies of economic nationalism and economic imperialism."

No Part of Creed

Mr. Chamberlain winding up the Imperial Conference, added: "We have and do all recognize the important part that may be played in international appeasement by economic adjustments." Mr. Chamberlain also said: "Exclusive economic nationalism forms no part of our common creed."

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Italo-German Labor Fronts Form Alliance

ROME, July 6 (AP)—Formation of a sweeping alliance between the government-controlled labor organizations of Italy and Germany is announced.

The pact, signed by Tullio Ciannetti, president of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers, and Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, was approved by the Italian and German Governments.

The text of the accord, which consists of eight articles, declared it was not intended to "create a new internationale"—referring to the international organizations of Socialists and Communists.

Nevertheless, the two labor fronts agreed: to consult each other before taking any international action; to recognize labor organizations affiliated with the other; to exchange information and data on experiences; to exchange labor leaders, foremen and workers.

President Acts To Avert Wider Split in Party

Compromise on New Court Bill Is Thought Possible —Sees Leaders

Filibuster Is Feared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—A compromise rather than a prolonged filibuster against the President's amended court reorganization plan appeared more probable today as the long-waited measure reached the floor of the Senate.

The Administration has already receded greatly from its original proposal of five months ago and there are prospects that a further olive branch may be extended to avoid a split within the Democratic ranks. At the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, the leader of the fight against the court proposal, went to the White House today for a special conference. The invitation was taken as an instance of the conciliatory attitude of the White House and its determination to do its best to stave off a protracted feud in which personalities would be exchanged. Whatever the result of the Wheeler-Roosevelt conversation in persuading the Montanan, the invitation is designed to convince other Democratic Senators that Mr. Roosevelt is doing his best to heal the party breach.

Insists He Has Votes

Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to insist that he has the votes in the Senate to put through the amended court plan, calling for appointment of one new judge a year for each jurist over 75. Under these circumstances only a filibuster can prevent enactment of the measure. It is insisted also that debate for and against the proposal have been thoroughly canvassed in committee or over the radio chains.

In some quarters it has been forecast that a decision would be reached in six weeks, either by shelving the bill, or by the further concession on the Administration's part of exempting sitting justices over 75 from the provisions of the measure. It has been hinted that in this event two justices would retire voluntarily. Four Supreme Court judges are now 75 or over.

Robinson's First Move

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, moved in the Senate at noon to begin consideration of the court plan. The purpose is to make the measure, originally offered Feb. 5 and reported adversely by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 14, the unfinished business. The Senate will recess over Wednesday and formal debate will continue Thursday.

Without a record vote, the Senate agreed to Senator Robinson's motion, and the latter immediately offered the proposed White House compromise formula. The clerk read the entire 3000-word bill, taking about a quarter of an hour.

Two-Way Trial Flights Across Atlantic

International

Pan America's Clipper III

Crew Pictured From Left to Right—Captain, Harold E. Gray; First Officer, William De Lima; Navigator, William Masland; Engineering Officer, C. D. Wright; Assistant Engineering Officer, Walter Smith; Third Engineer, Walter Eichison; Radio Operator, Thomas Roberts; Steward, William Thaler

Wide World

Imperial Airways' Caledonia

Crew From Left to Right—Wireless Operator, Thomas Eric Hobbs; Marconi Wireless Expert, Thomas Adams Vallette; First Officer, Charles Henry Bowes; Commander, Capt. Arthur Sydney Wilcockson

Spanish Tension Eases as Berlin Recalls Warships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—The fact that there are now no German warships in the Mediterranean is stressed in informed circles here as a definite indication that Germany really does want to avoid any more incidents with Spanish Loyalists and this is generally looked on as justifying optimism about the outcome of present diplomatic soundings for resolving the impasse over sea control.

Meanwhile, there is a growing impression that Gen. Francisco Franco himself would be prepared to trade the withdrawal of foreign help for recognition of belligerency. The Christian Science Monitor has good reasons for believing that his representative has already told Sir Henry Chilton so at Hendaye.

Hint From Portugal

Furthermore, the Portuguese radio which has consistently furthered the interests of General Franco, has sent out a talk during the week end declaring the present attitude of authoritarian states toward the Spanish contest is calculated to embroil Portugal with its ancient ally, Britain. It is thought highly improbable that such sentiments would have been expressed had they been unfavorable to Franco.

Thus, although no progress is reportable yet in regard to finding an acceptable compromise on the control question, the situation is steadily becoming less strained.

The latest proposal put forward—it is said by Belgium—is understood to be for sea control to be abandoned altogether and for observers to be stationed in the ports instead.

The Allocation

This would presumably mean Italian and German observers in Loyalist ports and French and British observers in insurgent ports—a solution which is not expected to commend itself to the combatants, at any rate not to the Loyalists.

Last week's hardening of the British Government's attitude on the Spanish question was carried a stage further by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during the week end when he repeated the warning voiced in the early months of the struggle that Britain intends to see that Spain's territorial integrity is preserved, whatever the outcome of the fighting.

Flying Ships Land At Two Ends Of Atlantic Course

By the Associated Press

Two mighty flying "ships that pass in the night" successfully charted a route for regular commercial flights between North America and Europe today.

The Pan American Clipper III landed at Foynes, Ireland, after a 1995-mile survey hop from Botwood, Newfoundland, making the ocean jump in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

The British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia completed the westward hop of 1990 miles from Foynes to Botwood in 15 hours and nine minutes.

FOYNES, Irish Free State, July 6 (AP)—The Pan American Clipper III landed here today after a 1995-mile survey flight over the North Atlantic from Botwood, Newfoundland. The flight took 12 hours, 40 minutes.

The giant plane, carrying Capt. Harold E. Gray and a crew of seven, alighted majestically on the River Shannon at 10:50 a. m., British summer time (4:50 a. m., Eastern Standard Time).

The roar of the Clipper's massive engines was heard before she was seen by the hundreds waiting to greet her at the quayside.

The coastline had been practically blotted from view of the oncoming ship by a swirling mist. But rain clouds cleared away and the Clipper, a silvery figure beneath the black clouds, flew over Monument Hill—to the journey's end.

A waiting launch used a Verq light maritime signal fire of red and green to give the Clipper landing directions.

Smooth Landing

An outburst of cheering almost drowned out the noise of the engines as the Clipper circled over Foynes Island. Then she reduced her speed and made a graceful landing.

A brisk tail wind had speeded the Americans on the inaugural flight of what Pan American Airways hopes will be America's bid for first place in a regular passenger and cargo service across the Atlantic by air.

The huge flying boat settled down within 50 yards of her moorings and taxied the short distance down the river.

Captain Gray was smiling happily

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Earhart Search Pushed by Ships; 'Flares' Mistaken

HONOLULU, July 6 (AP)—Vessels from three nations pursued the widening mid-Pacific search today for Amelia Earhart, after a meteor was mistaken for flares from her missing plane.

The long-searching Coast Guard cutter Itasca, which encountered the lights that proved to be meteors, advised Washington at 12:54 noon (E. S. T.) no new information was available on the missing aviator.

Another radio amateur at Oakland, Calif., reported he picked up a message from the aviator at 9:35 a. m. (Eastern Standard Tife), despite the fact that authorities agreed she could not broadcast had her plane alighted on the water and further that the approximate position indicated already had been searched unsuccessfully by the cutter Itasca.

The amateur, Charles Miguel, said the message read: "281 north Howland. Cannot hold out much longer. Drifting southwest. We above water. Motor sinking in water. Very wet."

Coast Guard officials at San Francisco and George Palmer Putnam, husband of Miss Earhart, began an investigation of Miguel's report, which was apparently not heard by other stations.

Japanese and British vessels were to aid American ships in the widening search, spurred after hope was buoyed by the report of the flares.

Despite the disappointment the search continued today, with a prospect its center probably would shift from a point 280 miles north of Howland Island to the Phoenix Islands, an equal distance southward.

Hope of immediate rescue of Miss Earhart and Frederick J. Noonan,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Limerick Increases De Valera Majority

DUBLIN, July 6 (AP)—County Limerick sprang a last-minute election surprise early today and pushed President Eamon De Valera's slim government majority in the Dail to four.

The district's votes in last Thursday's parliamentary and constitutional elections returned four De Valera deputies and two supporting Opposition Leader William T. Cosgrave. An even division had been expected.

The Government, with eight seats still to be tabulated, holds 67, the Cosgrave Opposition 44, Labor 11, and independents 8.

The latest count on the proposed new constitution, which would sever the Free State's last links with the British Crown, was 514,080 for and 404,661 against.

Belgian Winner Of Balloon Race

BRUSSELS, July 6 (AP)—Ernest de Muyter, Belgian balloonist, officially was declared winner today of the Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, having covered 872 miles in the flight from Brussels last month. He previously had won the race three times.

Ford Company Named in Writ For Assault

One-Man Jury Issues Warrants in Attack on C. I. O. Organizers

Ohio Indictment

Utterances of Administration Indicate Trend Against Tactics of Violence

The Ford Motor Company was named along with 15 persons on assault warrants growing out of the beating of C. I. O. leaders outside the Ford plant in Dearborn, Mich., on May 26. The warrants, charging assault with intent to administer great bodily harm, were issued by Judge Ralph W. Liddy, who was a one-man grand jury in the investigation of the Dearborn disturbance.

At Youngstown, Ohio, more than 200 persons, including two leaders of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, were indicted on charges of carrying concealed weapons, inciting to riot and removing railroad property.

In Washington, D. C., there was discernible a sterner tone on the part of the Administration toward C. I. O. tactics of violence and extra-legal militancy. In the actual steel strike area, troops guarded back-to-work movements that gathered momentum over the holidays.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—An altered New Deal labor policy looking toward greater firmness and a disavowal of extremism and violence, is indicated by a series of utterances by the President, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General.

The note of Administration impatience with violent and outlaw tactics is interpreted in part as an echo of rising public hostility to these methods. The rumor that this veering in attitude may open a breach between the President and John L. Lewis has received little or no corroboration from the facts, but the fact the rumor has arisen is being interpreted here as underlining the definiteness of the Administration's new firmness.

Mr. Roosevelt began it at a press conference with a carefully calculated "chance" remark, "a plague o' both your houses." This quotation, said Mr. Roosevelt, represented the feeling of the public toward the irreconcilable employer and the belligerent union, and he identified his own position with it.

Opposition to Sit-Downs

Next came the over the week-end statement of Miss Perkins specifically and elaborately announcing her opposition to sit-down strikes, and extremists of both sides.

Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, drew the third line of emphasis under this attitude in a radio statement yesterday, declaring the public would not "patiently forbear unnecessary strife and disturbance."

Under normal circumstances, these respective comments would seem commonplace enough. But at the present juncture they represent a veering away from a previous hands-off policy to what looks like a more direct interference, and an apparent recognition of the fact the popular mood is in no condition to watch violence spread any further in the United States. Popular impatience and the growth of the vigilante movement have forced expressions from the New Deal that may develop into something further.

Meanwhile, the C. I. O. leadership has shown various indications of tempering its movement. The sit-down strike has not figured in the news recently and seems to have been dropped. The C. I. O. has imposed disciplinary action on three leaders of the automobile union who permitted unauthorized work stoppages, contrary to the new contracts. Failure to make greater progress against the three independent steel companies may have done something to moderate the C. I. O. attitude. For here, despite creation of an impartial board which fixed responsibility for failing to reach an agreement on employers who refused to meet with strikers, public opinion has noticeably failed to soften toward the labor group.

Political Significance

Politically, the developing New Deal attitude is significant in view of the earlier events in the Senate. A big drive was started there to condemn the sit-down strike. It was led by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina and backed by Vice-President Garner. It received a cold shoulder from the White House and came to nothing. It is one of the things that may have led Mr. Garner to depart for a vacation in Texas. At any rate, a belated statement against the sit-down strike has come from the Administration following the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the Philadelphia Apex Hosiery case, that such strikes are illegal.

Miss Perkins explained, in a letter answering Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania, that she desired to correct a misconception "which an offhand remark in an informal general press conference had brought about" that she or the department ever thought the sit-down strike "lawful, desirable or appropriate." She thought none of these things, she said, and the department had sought to persuade labor leaders not to employ the weapon.

Other Labor Developments: Page 4.

Cash Buyer's Revolt Is Seen As Result of Federal Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—When you, "Mrs. Shopper," go downtown and pay cash for a new dress you are paying for two things—the dress itself, and the convenience of your neighbor Mrs. Smith who tells the clerk to "charge it."

As for Mrs. Smith, because she charges it or buys it on the installment plan, she is getting an extra service from the merchant which costs him so much to render that he spreads it out over all his sales penalizing thereby "Mrs. Shopper" who carries cash with her.

These interesting conclusions on retail prices are the result of surveys which the marketing research division of the Department of Commerce has been making into retail prices. They are not being given widespread publicity at this time, but those who made the surveys are so impressed by their conclusions that they predict it will eventually lead to a two-price system in American retail stores.

When Cash Payer Awakes

By this, they mean that when the cash customer realizes the extent to which he is being taxed for the convenience of the "charge it" customer and the installment buyer he will demand either a discount for a cash purchase or a two-price standard which will make the credit purchaser pay for the extra cost of extending that credit.

The researchers who came to these conclusions found considerable difficulty in getting at the facts. Very few stores have an accurate idea of what it costs them to extend credit. One store estimated that the mere cost of maintaining its credit office and keeping the credit amounted to 3.06 per cent of total sales. To this must be added the cost of interest on accounts receivable, the loss from bad debts and the loss from merchandise returned. The credit customer is more apt to return purchases than the cash customer.

The survey estimates, for example, that the total cost to retail merchants of the interest on accounts receivable was $85,000,000 in 1936. In other words, customers paid this considerable amount of money beyond actual value received just so that purchasers of 32 per cent of the goods could "charge it."

Wilford L. White, one of the research experts who worked on the price surveys, in a recent address which was not made public, estimated that the installment buyer comes nearer to paying the full cost of the extra service he receives than the open credit customer. But both, he says, are a burden on the cash customer who is in the majority.

Apparently the public is begin-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Democracy's Rise in College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 6—The American system of democratic college education, by which 200,000 young persons annually learn to be expert farmers, engineers, home economists, and at the same time well-rounded citizens, had an almost unnoticed anniversary recently.

It was just 75 years ago this month—July 2, to be exact—when Abraham Lincoln paused in the midst of his duties as commander-in-chief of the Union armies to sign the Morrill Act which established the land grant colleges and universities. Today there are 69 of them, situated in nearly every state and territory, and among them are some of the leading technical colleges and state universities of the nation. The great agricultural research and extension system, with its network of county agents and home advisers, and the 4-H Club movement, is also closely related to them and in practice dependent upon them.

"Religion of Learning"

While no national celebration of the anniversary was held, Chicago business and professional men who comprise the city's Agricultural Club took time out to consider its significance and hear a surprising story of an almost unknown scholar, who, records now show, probably deserves more credit than any other one person for shaping the original structure of the system set up under the Morrill Act.

He was Jonathan B. Turner, trained at Yale, who came to Illinois to spread what Christian scholars of his day called "the religion of learning" to the working people in the Midwest.

Jonathan Turner's grandson, county agent in Vandalia, Ill., was guest of honor and listened with interest to the tale of his grandfather's pioneer work for popular education, told by Prof. W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois agronomist. Dr. Burlison said he has been studying the work of Professor Turner for

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Americans Adopt Rich Words

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Americans have borrowed more words, to enrich the English language, than any other people in the history of the world.

That is the contention of Dr. Wilfred J. Funk, maker of dictionaries.

Not that it is a new process. It's been going on for years, for every living language makes it a habit to borrow where it can. But Americans, according to Dr. Funk, appear to have enlarged the knack of adapting picturesque words to add to the national tongue.

To prove it, Dr. Funk has just listed what he believes to be the 10 most remarkable words which have been borrowed from foreign languages. Here they are:

1. Bungalow—Bengalese.
2. Verandah — Asiatic Indian.
3. Pickaninny — Spanish. (From "Pequeno").
4. Kimona—Japanese.
5. Caboose—Dutch.
6. Pajama—Asiatic Indian.
7. Avenue—French.
8. Salt—Latin (from "Saltus").
9. Hippopotamus — Greek.
10. Potato—American Indian (also tomato).

Several years ago Dr. Funk picked "ten most beautiful"—dawn, hush, lullaby, murmuring, tranquil, mist, luminous, chimes, golden and melody.

A few months ago he picked as "the 10 most over-worked": okay, terrific, lousy, contact, definitely, gal, racket, swell, impact and honey.

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13 Nags Head Parade, N. 7

Federal Session Split By Report on Suffrage

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Federal Convention receives committee report on representation of states in National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Delegates discuss statement that "Property is the main object of society," and should be represented in government.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 5, 1787.

The report of the Federal Convention's special committee, appointed Monday in the hope of effecting some compromise on the issue of representation, was received today with little less belligerency than the proposals which gave rise to the committee.

Essential points of the committee's recommendations are:

(1) States to be represented in the first branch of the Legislature by one member for each 40,000 of population, no state having less than one.

(2) All bills for raising or appropriating money or fixing salaries to be originated by the first branch, and not be subject to amendment by the second.

(3) Each state to have an equal vote in the second branch.

Alternative Defeated

This report aroused immediate protest by spokesmen of the larger states who considered themselves sold out by it. A day of sharp debate was closed by a motion on the part of former Governor Rutledge of South Carolina to base the suffrage of the various states in the lower branch on the amounts of revenue paid in to the general government rather than upon population.

This was voted down, South Carolina alone supporting it, and the committee report remains before the convention.

The only new feature of the reported compromise, namely reservation of money bills to the lower house, is evidently adopted from a suggestion by Benjamin Franklin that since the larger states might be chiefly drawn upon for revenue they should hold the purse strings in return for a concession to the smaller states in the upper house.

James Madison, however, challenged the supposition that the privilege of originating money bills was any concession on the part of the small states. If seven states in the upper branch wished a bill originated they would find some of their own members in the lower house to originate it, he said. And though no amendments might be made, the upper house could stand in the way of passage until any desired alteration should be made.

Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania then appeared as a leading speaker on the side of the nationalists. He came here, he said, as a representative of America; he flattered himself he came in some degree as a representative of the whole human race; for the whole human race will be affected by the proceedings of this convention. He wished gentlemen to extend their views beyond the present moment, beyond the narrow limits of place from which they derive their political origin.

"This country must be united," he declared. "If persuasion does not unite, the sword will. The scenes of horror attending civil commotion cannot be described, and the conclusion of them will be worse than the term of their continuance. The stronger party will then make traitors of the weaker, and the gallows and halter will finish the work of the sword."

A reference by him to threats that foreign powers would be invited into the turmoil drew from Gunning Bedford a statement that he had not been understood on this point the other day. He explained he did not mean the small states would court the aid and interposition of foreign powers, but that foreign nations to whom debts were owed in this country would "take the small states by the hand" to protect themselves.

Mr. Paterson, the New Jersey attorney general, acknowledged that the warmth of the earlier discussions was improper but wryly observed that "the gallows and the sword are little calculated to produce conviction."

Elbridge Gerry, chairman of the special committee urged the necessity of compromise, saying we are neither one nation nor different nations, and ought not to pursue the one idea or the other too closely.

A more impassioned appeal came from George Mason of Virginia. It could not be any more inconvenient to any gentleman to remain absent from his private affairs than it was for him, he said, but he would bury his bones in this city rather than expose his country to the consequences of a dissolution of the convention without anything being done.

Colonel Mason wrote to his son earlier in the sessions, "I would not, upon pecuniary motives, serve in this convention for a thousand pounds a day." Nor are the conditions of large landholders such as to make attendance easy. General Washington is said to be two years in arrears in taxes on some of his estates, and Colonel Mason, second largest landowner in Virginia, had to be advanced his expenses before he could come.

Property View Presented

Mr. Morris objected that property ought to be taken into the scale as well as number of inhabitants in apportioning representation.

"Life and liberty are generally said to be of more value than property," he observed. "An accurate view on the matter nevertheless would prove that property was the main object of society. The savage state . . . is preferred by men who have not acquired a taste for property; it is only renounced for the sake of property, which can only be secured by the restraints of regular government."

"If property then is the main object of government, certainly it ought to be one measure of the influence due to those who were to be affected by the government."

He further proposed that the rule of representation ought to be so fixed as to secure to the Atlantic states a prevalence in the national councils. He contemplated the new range of states soon to be formed in the west, and asserted they would know less of the public interest, would have desires of their own and would not mind involving the community in wars the cost of which would fall chiefly on the maritime states.

Governor Rutledge declared Mr. Morris had voiced some of his sentiments precisely "Property is certainly the principal object of society," he said. "If numbers should be made the rule of representation, the Atlantic states will be subjected to the western." He thereupon moved his proposal for representation according to contributions of revenue, which was nevertheless defeated.

Glimpse of Pioneer Days at Calgary

Coronation year adds new luster to famous Alberta event which gathers guests from far and wide to witness unique spectacle of Indians and old timers recalling pioneering history of western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta., July 6—Coronation year is adding new luster to Calgary's Annual Week's Celebration by the attendance of distinguished guests from the far off corners of the British Empire. Chief among the guests will be the Governor General of Canada and Lady Tweedsmuir.

At Victoria Park, J. G. Gardner, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, formally opened the show and viewed the 6000 entries of live stock, industrial art and domestic exhibits.

The morning's parade with Indians, old timers, mounted police, cowboys, chuckwagon outfits, 20 bands and the Red River carts maintained its reputation as a spectacular event.

Three of the carts—now almost ready to be retired as museum relics—were in the procession. Long before they appeared, the squeaky, ungreased wooden axles told of their approach and each pioneer was greeted with applause and cheers all along the route.

These novel Red River carts superseded the canoe and the travois when a heavier vehicle of transportation was desired. Only the simplest tools such as an ax, an auger and a chisel, were needed to fashion one. Sections of logs became wheels, sometimes being wrapped with tough buffalo hide, the forerunner of tires.

Wooden hubs and wooden pins to fasten the wheels together, the most primitive kind of wooden body, sometimes with a covering but more often without, and the Red River cart was a fact, a vehicle that brought some of the pioneers up from the Red River, whence its name, to Calgary, along in the seventies and eighties.

In the parade, D. Loxam of Calgary displayed on his Red River cart a banner with the legend, Pioneer. Emil Griesbach from Gleichen, 60 miles to the east, stood up in his cart to wave greetings.

Then there was the much traveled W. P. Jones in his cart. Pioneer Jones reached Fort Garry in 1872. Fort Edmonton in 1878 and Fort Calgary in 1880. But the urge to go further took him to Vancouver in 1897, the Klondyke in 1898, then back to Calgary in 1909.

These makers of history will be on hand every afternoon this week in the Pioneer Hut to talk over the days when Calgary was but a street of tents.

On Friday morning when the young people have their innings, Baron Tweedsmuir will present to juvenile winners the Live Stock Review prizes which public-spirited Canadians have contributed to encourage these future ranchmen in selective herds.

A saddle pony, a console radio, a bicycle and two pure bred dogs are on the awards list this year.

On Saturday night the Indians ride up on the stage in front of the grand stand for inspection and the program ends in a grand display of fireworks with Coronation features.

Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway and Calgary Exhibition

Pioneering Days in Canada's West
Upper—Old-Time "Red River Carts" at an Indian Encampment. Lower—Mr. D. Loxam Drives Up as He Came to Alberta in the Early Days

Nation Records 563 Fatalities In Two-Day Holiday

By the Associated Press

A total of 563 men, women and children comprises the record of fatalities in the two-day celebration of the nation's 161st birthday.

The toll was believed the highest in the history of America's observance of Independence Day.

Only four were attributed directly to fireworks. Traffic accidents constituted the biggest single cause. A total of 310 persons were fatally injured on streets and highways.

There were 142 drownings Sunday and Monday. During the same period 107 persons lost their lives in other ways.

The four fireworks fatalities compared with 11 last year. This year's victims were three children and a man. Geraldine Mulvey, 8, Woonsocket, R. I., and Julia Friess, 9, Baltimore, Md., suffered fatal burns when their dresses were ignited by sparklers. Eloise Hope Burton, 4, bought a penny box of matches to ignite fireworks at Price, Utah. Neighbors found her fatally burned in her yard. Howard C. Marsh, 48, Roxboro, Mass., was fatally injured while tamping powder into a homemade cannon.

Although handling fireworks resulted in few fatalities, hundreds suffered burns and minor injuries. The total in metropolitan New York alone was 845. Chicago listed 115.

Among the states New York had the largest number of fatalities from all causes—39. Michigan was next with 36 and California third with 34. Pennsylvania had 26, Ohio 25, Texas and Missouri 21 each. Vermont was low with only one fatality from violence.

Ideal weather in most sections of the nation drew motorists to the highways by tens of thousands. The toll of 310 traffic fatalities was the largest in more than a decade, comparing with 228 during the celebration of Independence Day a year ago and 54 ten years ago.

Wyoming alone recorded no traffic fatalities. California had 26, New York 25 and Michigan 19.

Michigan registered the highest number of drownings, 15. There were 11 victims in New York and 10 in Massachusetts. The nation's 142 drownings represented the highest number since the 1931 celebration when 181 were recorded.

New York City Reports Safest Fourth in Years

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—New York City's Safest Independence Day celebration in years was hailed by officials today, despite treatment by Manhattan and Bronx hospitals of 395 cases of injuries due to fireworks.

Bootleg fireworks were blamed for the casualties, as they are prohibited by the Board of Aldermen. Police officials attributed the decrease in accidents to efforts of Mayor LaGuardia, the police and fire departments to have the law observed.

Only one person was arrested, however, on charge of selling fireworks to a minor, the police records indicated.

Hospitals reported treatment of 247 cases yesterday. Sunday they had 148 cases. The two-day total compared with 474 last year and 1121 in 1935, both one-day observances.

3044 at Mammoth Cave

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., July 6 (AP)—Announcement that 3044 persons took trips through Mammoth Cave July 4, setting a new record for total visitors in one day, was made here today by Robert J. Ball, chairman of the Mammoth Cave operating committee.

Yellowstone Records Fall

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo., July 6 (AP)—All travel records for the Fourth of July holiday were shattered at Yellowstone Park yesterday. West gate rangers registered two cars a minute Sunday as 5566 vehicles moved into the park, as compared with 5183 cars and 19,239 people during the same holiday week-end in 1936.

Spanish Loyalists Launch New Attack South of Madrid

MADRID, July 6 (AP)—Government soldiers cut a road connecting enemy positions near Valdemoro, 17 miles south of Madrid, in a new drive launched yesterday, the general staff announced early today.

Government artillery began firing into the town of Sesena, 17½ miles farther south, the communiqué said.

VALENCIA, Spain, July 5 (AP)—Insurgent airplanes bombed the countryside around Valencia today, but did not attack this government seat.

They flew over Valencia twice, but remained at an altitude too high for accurate bombing.

Government planes, meanwhile, were active on the Cordoba front in southern Spain. The defense Ministry said they bombed an artillery depot near Cordoba, setting it afire and machine-gunned the insurgent lines at nine points.

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—A French sloop returned today from a dash to the Spanish Biscayan shoreline to investigate insurgent seizure of the French freighter Tregastel, and French officials expressed hope the incident would be settled speedily.

The sloop Vanquois put back alone into Bayonne. Authorities announced they had learned the Tregastel carried neither cargo nor refugees when she was captured by the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera off Santander Sunday.

Wagner Extolls Tammany Hall As Cradle of Modern Liberalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Whether or not the New York city democracy gets United States Senator Robert F. Wagner for mayoral candidate this year, it has today a complete "new Tammany" campaign formula as deliverated by the senator himself.

Meanwhile, leaders continued their "huddles" over the forthcoming municipal slate makeup after an unusually enlivening Fourth of July observance—established speech making date at Tammany Hall where the braves gather perennially for Independence Day jubilation.

Both Senator Wagner and Senator Royal S. Copeland were on hand for the principal addresses yesterday, but the applause and cheers for the former easily marked him the hero of the occasion, and never had the tribe heard its role more vigorously extolled.

After four years of severest tribulation for its recalcitrant attitude toward party refashioning by President Roosevelt and his chief organizer, James A. Farley, the wigwam following hears from Senator Wagner that it was really Tammany itself that had set in motion the great new trend to progressive labor and social welfare legislation.

Senator Wagner as a premier new deal espouser in the upper house, and Senator Copeland as a major figure in the Roosevelt opposition, made speeches characteristic of their points of view, but while the auditorium rafters rang with applause when Senator Copeland asserted America wanted no dictator in government, business or social or community life, the roof visibly trembled with cheers of rapture when Senator Wagner declared that "Tammany Hall may justly claim the title of the cradle of modern liberalism in America."

While Senator Wagner remains uncommitted to the forthcoming campaign, the Democratic leaders of the five boroughs are unanimous that he is made to order to restore the organization to its old City Hall pre-eminence against Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, fusionist, who received the Communist party's accolade in the holiday interim.

A member of Tammany since he was 21 years old and one of its bloc of representatives, inclusive of Alfred E. Smith, which launched an impressive sequence of new-era social legislation in New York 30 years ago, Senator Wagner pictured the present national program as exactly deriving from the Democratic party concept that poverty, economic insecurity, and business failures were foreign to the principles for which patriotic founders of the nation stood.

"History will record," Senator Wagner declared, "that the real death blow to communism and fascism in America was delivered through the achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"There is a long road yet to be traveled, but under Democratic guidance we have already achieved more economic and humanitarian progress than in any similar period in the history of our country."

Messages from President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman marked the ceremony, at which many Old Guard Democrats were conspicuous for their absence.

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'Freedom of Press' in Russia: Rights in New Constitution Take on Different Meaning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Article 125 of the new Soviet constitution includes these words: "Citizens of the Soviet Union are guaranteed freedom of the press." A few recent examples will serve to show that these words have an entirely different meaning in Soviet Russia than they have had anywhere else before.

On June 11, most Soviet citizens learned for the first time that nine of the chief generals of their Red Army had confessed selling out their country to Germany. How did the Soviet press report this news? Every paper in the country carried it under an inconspicuous heading on the third page. Here was the most sensational event which had occurred in Russia for years; yet every newspaper, without exception, published it under the same inconspicuous heading on the same inconspicuous page.

Another example: The Khabarovsk newspaper, Pacific Ocean Star, in its issue of May 2, published a brief item on its last page under the one-word heading "Chronicle." This item related that 43 men and women, including some of the highest officials of Far Eastern railways, had been executed for treason by order of a military court.

News 11 Days Late

This item appeared in no other Soviet newspaper at the time, and only became available to foreign correspondents 11 days later, when they received copies of the Khabarovsk paper by mail. The Moscow newspaper Pravda finally published this news incidentally in a leading article attacking the London Daily Herald for its comments upon these executions. Even then, no other Soviet newspaper published the news.

Two other groups were later executed in the Far East; they included important leaders of the Communist Party and the Government. This was reported only by the Khabarovsk newspaper, under the same one-word heading on the last page. No other paper in Russia, so far as the writer can discover, ever published anything about these executions.

Last Jan. 26, while the conspiracy trial of opposition leaders was being held in Moscow, a train wreck occurred in the Caucasus, causing fatal casualties to 49 persons and injuries to 95 others. This accident was not mentioned in any Soviet newspaper for five months, when a Moscow newspaper reported it incidentally in a leading article denouncing "wreckers" on railways.

During the early days of June, speeches of Communist Party chairmen in various parts of the Soviet Union were published at length in provincial newspapers. These speeches revealed for the first time, so far as the general public was concerned, the names of hundreds of important officials imprisoned or exiled for counter-revolution.

Limited Circulation

Each one of these speeches contained information which would have become important news in other countries, reported in most newspapers. But in Russia the information was limited in each case to the local newspaper, and was never summarized in Moscow or other newspapers.

Examples of this sort, which might be indefinitely repeated, indicate that the Soviet press functions as a single unit, under central direction, presumably from the Kremlin. That is the only conclusion possible from the fact that one of the most sensational and significant events in years should have been published under precisely the same heading and on the same inconspicuous page in every newspaper in the country, including those printed in foreign languages.

Such examples show how difficult it is to estimate the importance of the Soviet constitution by the standards of countries with traditions of freedom. The Soviets obviously interpret uniquely such phrases as "freedom of the press." Evidence might be cited to show that they have an equally unique conception of such phrases as "freedom of speech," "democracy," and "freedom of religion," so generously used in the new constitution.

Many of those abroad who hailed the new Soviet constitution with such enthusiasm probably believed that these phrases have the same meaning in Russia that they do elsewhere. There is abundant evidence to the contrary.

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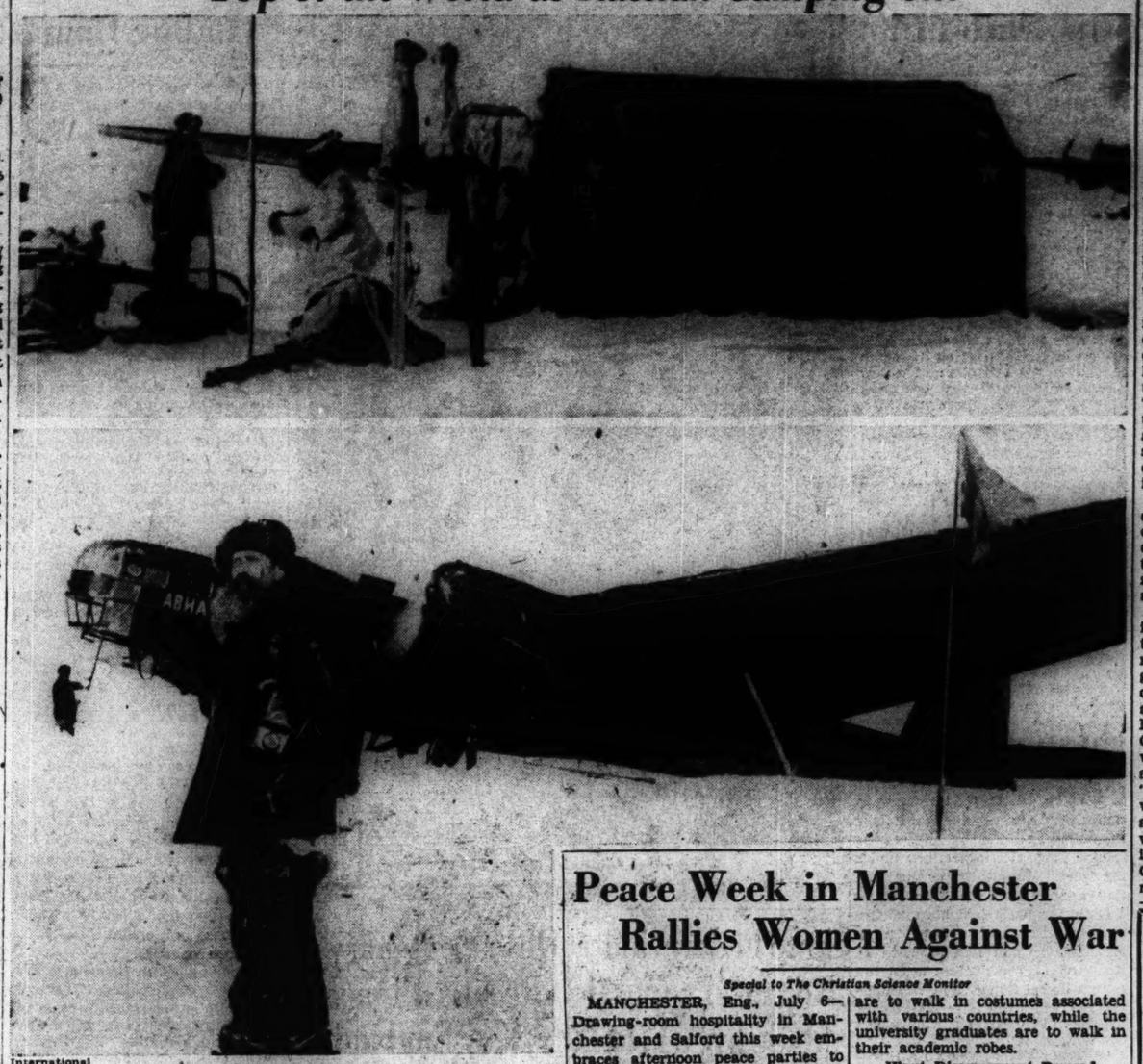

International

Settling Down at North Pole

Upper—Camp Established on Ice Floes by Soviet Air Expedition
Lower—Leader of the Expedition, Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, With His Plane in the Distance

Returning members of Russia's expedition to the Pole to chart a new northerly route between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres have brought back photographs taken at the unique camp installed on the polar ice floes. Parts of the planes they used may be seen in the upper picture. Four members of the expedition remain at the Pole studying climatic conditions to guide the authorities in setting up a base for the proposed route.

King and Queen at Edinburgh On Post-Coronation Progress

EDINBURGH, July 5 (AP)—The keys of this ancient capital of Scotland were presented its new sovereign today as King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arrived for a post-coronation progress through their northern realm.

Little Princesses Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne, and Margaret Rose accompanied their parents as they rode in an open carriage down stately Princes Street between cheering throngs. The royal salute of 21 guns roared from Edinburgh Castle on its crag above the city.

For the Queen, daughter of a Scottish earl, it was a triumphal homecoming. As she walked with the King to review ex-service men, 84-year-old Ex-Sergeant George Alexander greeted her in the burr of the Highlands.

"You're a bonnie lassie," he said, "I wish I'd courted you myself." The Queen stopped and talked with him about Aberdeen, his home.

The royal party took up residence in Holyrood Palace, here they will be at home until Sunday. Then they will travel south through Glasgow and other Scottish cities en route to make a similar visit to Wales.

The Lord Provost, Louis Cumley, tendered the city's keys to King George on a red satin cushion and welcomed the new monarch to his "ancient and hereditary Kingdom of Scotland."

The King returned the keys, assuring the Lord Provost he entrusted them to his keeping. There was a similar ceremony at Holyrood Palace, where the keys of that historic royal residence were handed the King by a representative of the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper.

The royal procession down Princes Street was led by the Duke of Atholl at the head of a troop of Scottish horse on shaggy Highland ponies. The men wore the same khaki uniforms, slough hats, and black cocks' feathers worn during the 1903 post-coronation visit of King Edward VII. Mounted Royal Scots Greys rode before and behind the sovereigns' carriage.

The King was in the dress uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, with the green riband of the Order of the Thistle. The Queen wore forget-me-not blue and the princesses strawberry pink coats.

Increased Production of Rubber Is Reported in U. S. and Americas

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The United States may obtain an increasing amount of rubber in the future from within its own borders and South and Central America, a Government natural scientist announces.

Leroy G. Polhamus, expert of the Agricultural Department, said rubber is now being produced experimentally in California and Florida and that commercial interests are developing production in Brazil, Panama and Costa Rica.

The United States uses each year about 600,000 of the 1,000,000 tons of crude rubber produced by the world.

Mr. Polhamus said rubber trees from Brazil and Central America have withstood several winters in Florida, where waste lands may be used for commercial rubber production some day.

About 95 per cent of the world's rubber supply now comes from the East Indies. Mr. Polhamus said cheap labor there made commercial production in this country impossible, unless military and economic restrictions should send crude prices up to about $1 a pound, as happened during the World War.

Golden rod and the guayule plant, a native of Mexico and the far Southwest and similar to sage brush, both have been utilized in producing rubber in California.

Mr. Polhamus said several thousand acres of guayule were planted, but production costs amounted to about 30 cents a pound for the rubber, at a time when depression sent rubber prices down to 5 and 6 cents.

A small percentage of the world's rubber exports now comes from native trees in Brazil and Bolivia. A large American automobile manufacturer established a commercial rubber area in Brazil about 1925. Trees require five to seven years to reach the production stage, Mr. Polhamus said, and so the output from this venture should be rapidly increasing.

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Peace Week in Manchester Rallies Women Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 6—Drawing-room hospitality in Manchester and Salford this week embraces afternoon peace parties to which hostesses are inviting their friends, with the object of informally discussing what war means to women.

Peace Week, organized on the initiative of the executive of the Manchster District Council of the League of Nations Union, extends from July 4 to July 11.

Three hundred delegates, representing 114 organizations, including 38 branches of the union, churches of all denominations, teachers' associations, the university, trades unions, co-operative guilds, peace societies, and social and educational associations of many kinds, attended the initial conference for the purpose of organizing this message of peace to more than 1,000,000 inhabitants in the twin cities. Ever since, committees have been perfecting plans which this week see Manchester and Salford planning for peace in the workshop, drawing room, and open-air.

Procession and Mass Meeting

Tomorrow, "Women's Day," concentrates attention on efforts to make women peace-conscious by way of meetings at the gates of factories where girls are mainly employed, processions and exhibitions.

A big procession, followed by a mass meeting, is to be truly indicative of the scope of this drive, and is to embrace the local branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, women's co-operative guilds, university graduates, a temperance group, peace societies, and churchwomen of all denominations.

To stress the international aspect of this campaign hundreds of women are to walk in costumes associated with various countries, while the university graduates are to walk in their academic robes.

Want Disarmament Pressed

It is not denied that rearmament has given a false fillip to industry, but exhibitions, including photographs from the press, reveal the effect on women when the products of the armament industry are used.

There is concern among women in Manchester and Salford, who focus considerable attention on peace, at the lack of a real move toward disarmament, and, at the same time, at the absence of a united effort on the part of women generally to demand such a move.

In the hands of women, it is claimed, lies the power to demand preparation for peace rather than for war. It is a matter for anxiety here that there is still a tremendous mass of women making no effort to exercise that power. "Women's Day" in particular is being grasped as a timely opportunity to rouse these women to a unanimous expression of peace opinion.

All women, it is believed, are peace lovers, and the burden which modern war thrusts upon their sex is regarded as sufficient reason for active expression of their peace demands beyond the breakfast table. "Women's Day" seeks to rouse them to the necessity of demanding that peace should be planned.

Telephone Conversations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An annual average of 210.8 telephone conversations were made in Canada for every man, woman and child, as of Jan. 1, 1936. The United States was second with 197.0, Denmark with 173.9, and Sweden 152.2.

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Nanking Adopts Metric System For Car Gauges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Increasing popularity of the metric system in the Far East, where it has long been used by the Philippines and Japan, is reflected in a new order from Nanking that at the end of six months all motorcars must bear gasoline gauges and speedometers registering in liters and kilometers, respectively.

But this does not refer merely to new motorcars sold in China. It is designed to refer to all cars of whatever vintage, and the order as issued has teeth in it, for, in the words of the official Central News Agency, "all motor vehicle owners who fail to have the old gasoline gauges and speedometers replaced by new ones six months after the promulgation of the rules will not be granted registration permits for their cars."

Such an order ignores both the considerable cost which would be entailed in such a wholesale change-over, and owners' natural reluctance to put a new speedometer, set at zero, on a car which has already accumulated more or less mileage.

At the moment virtually no cars in China are metric-equipped, and there are, of course, no stocks of metric speedometer or gasoline-gauge cards. Both motorists and dealers are bewildered by the order and curious as to whether it will not, like so many other high-sounding Oriental orders, be allowed to pass without any action finally. But it is admitted that if Nanking wants to "make something of it" there is a weapon in Nanking's hand, effective against everyone save owners who wish to operate their cars only within such foreign areas as the French Concession and International Settlement of Shanghai.

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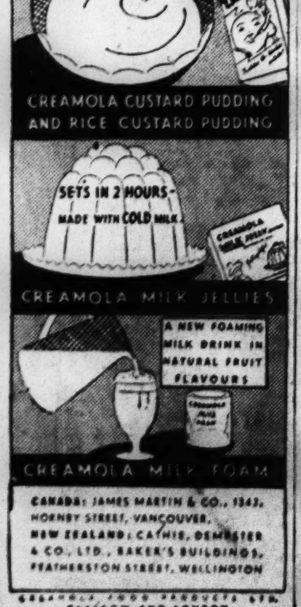
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Troops Guard Steel Workers Resuming Jobs in Ohio Mills

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6 (AP)—National guard bayonets and machine guns protected the back-to-work movement of an estimated 3000 steel workers at three plants of the Republic Steel Corporation here today.

Company officials gave the following figures for returning day-shift employees after the 7 a. m. "zero hour" for the reopenings passed without a single reported case of violence:

Corrigan-McKinney Works—1500 men returned out of normal two-shift total of 3700.

Upson Nut & Bolt Division—850 men returned out of normal two-shift total of 1700.

Truscon Steel—600 men returned out of normal two-shift total of 750.

C. I. O. strike leaders disputed the company's figures, and asserted many of the men were office workers and clerks—not steel makers. They also charged the company was importing "strike-breakers," alleging some came from as far away as Alabama.

National guardsmen, 1000 strong, reported "all quiet" throughout the Cleveland area and with the men safely inside the plants resuming operations after 14 days of idleness.

Stormier scenes were enacted at Niles and Warren, Ohio, where several hundred union sympathizers massed along routes to Republic Steel mills and unleashed stone-throwing barrages at non-strikers going back to work.

Rocks smashed a taxicab windshield at Warren, and half a dozen workers' automobiles were dented by bricks heaved at them as they motored to work at Niles.

A brief "mystery" over mobilization of 400 national guardsmen at Akron, Ohio, rubber-making center, was dissolved when officers said troopers were being held for duty "anywhere in northeastern Ohio."

The back-to-work movement in Cleveland, breaking the siege which has kept Republic's plants locked since May 26, left independent steel companies in a position to claim that with the exception of a few plants, all their mills were operating at least partially throughout the seven-state strike area.

C. I. O. rallied a police-estimated 1500 workers at Cleveland last night. Speakers scoffed at Republic's claim that 85 per cent of the workers in its Cleveland mills were anxious to quit the strike.

Republic, of which Tom Girdler—dynamo of "Little Steel's" resistance to C. I. O.'s demand for signed bargaining contracts—is chairman, now has mills operating on every other sector of the strike front—in the Mahoning Valley, in Monroe, Mich., at Buffalo, N. Y., and at South Chicago, scene of the early strike riot that cost 10 of the strike's 13 fatalities.

Earle Seeks Bethlehem Peace

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 6 (AP)—Governor Earle ordered Attorney General J. Margiotti to go to Washington, D. C., today to determine whether the federal or state government would "force" an election to determine the collective bargaining agency at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Johnstown plant. He planned to leave late in the day.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., July 6—An effort will be made to see if the Bethlehem Steel Company can be forced to hold collective bargaining elections under the Wagner Labor Law in order to end the steel strike in Pennsylvania, Gov. George H. Earle told a rally of about 12,000 strikers and sympathizers, whom he addressed in a drenching rain here Sunday.

Charles J. Margiotti, Pennsylvania Attorney General, is scheduled to go to Washington, D. C., tomorrow to confer with Attorney General Homer Cummings as to the possibility of obtaining such elections either under the federal Wagner Act or the "Little Wagner Act" of the State.

Governor Earle told his audience strikers did not need violence "when you have a man like Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington, when you have a liberal Congress in Washington and when you have a Governor like me in Pennsylvania, who respect the workers' rights."

Governor Earle proposed a three-point program for the Committee for Industrial Organization, if it is to obtain public support:

1. It should stamp all communism from the industrial union movement.
2. It should offer a reward for the apprehension of the person or persons who dynamited the pipe line of the Cambria plant.
3. It must keep its contracts.

The Governor assailed the coalition of independent steel companies which has refused to sign labor agreements with the C. I. O., asserting this refusal, coupled with the revelation of brutality in the Chicago Memorial Day riot, had alienated the public from what he called the extremism of the steel officials.

Strikers were warned, however, the public also was being alienated by the extremism, violence and the breaking of contracts ascribed to the C. I. O.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, denied claims that back-to-work movements had broken the steel strike and affirmed C. I. O.'s determination to go on until it wins signed agreements. Estimates of the audience differ, with union counts running to 30,000 and that of local officials to 7500. A moderate estimate would seem to be between 10,000 and 15,000. Union leaders had predicted that 40,000 would attend the rally.

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Government Party Again Wins Out In Mexican Election

MEXICO, D. F., July 6 (AP)—The Government's National Revolutionary Party last night appeared assured of an overwhelming majority in the Chamber of Deputies for another three years as the result of yesterday's nation-wide elections.

President Cardenas' party asserted it had won at least 160 of the 173 places in the lower House, with returns not all in. Cardenas' opponents charged the Government had shown fraud and partiality in the elections.

"The official party, as usual, used every means to assure its triumph," said Jorge Prieto Laurens, president of the Social Democrat Party, which led the opposition coalition.

A majority of the voting booths, he said, were placed in homes of government party leaders, and "a mere 10 per cent" of the eligible voters was allowed to ballot.

No major disorders were reported, but police said 21 persons were injured in the Federal District, which takes in Mexico City and 11 surrounding villages. Eight were hurt in clashes and 13 in accidents involving throngs and autos carrying voters.

President Cardenas, elected in 1934, will serve until 1940.

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State Federation Rejects Proposal Made by A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A movement making officers of the South Carolina Federation of Labor subject to removal by the president of the American Federation of Labor and compelling delegates to its conventions to pledge themselves to support policies and mandates of the national federation, was summarily rejected by representatives to the state convention here.

At its closing session, the state convention heard George L. Googe, southern representative of the national body, point out that the proposed amendment to its constitution was drafted by the legal department of the A. F. of L., as a result of recent happenings in Georgia and North Carolina, where state federation presidents became affiliated with the rival C. I. O.

Googe Explains Amendment

Mr. Googe explained that the amendment, which would have required state officers to pledge themselves to abide by ouster orders and also to turn over to national officers all records and property, was to obviate the necessity of court actions to obtain these materials.

He told the convention its election of officers for the ensuing year had convinced him no such regulation was desired or essential in this State.

Aloysius Flynn of Charleston, S. C., was elected president over three other candidates from the same city, and Columbia was chosen for the 1938 meeting.

Proposals Approved

Among the convention's approved proposals were:

Support of the A. F. of L. in organizing a new international textile workers' union to replace existing organizations which have affiliated with the C. I. O.

Public ownership of hydro-electric developments, with expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority and institution of other similar projects.

A 40-hour work week in the textile industry, mercantile establishments, cafes, laundries and other manufacturing enterprises.

Enactment of the federal Child Labor Amendment.

Opposition to cut in Federal Government expenditures which would involve reduction in Government workers' pay.

Request that La Follette committee in Senate investigate conditions in Gadsden, Ala., where Dowell E. Patterson of Charleston, representative of the International Typographical Union, and another labor organizer were reported attacked.

Repeal of law providing payment of deputy sheriffs by cotton mills.

Free textbooks for all grade school pupils.

In addition to the president, other officers named were: A. R. Whited, Spartanburg, S. C., first vice-president; John Rivers, Columbia, second vice-president; J. L. Sowers, Greenville, S. C., third vice-president; James W. Tanner, Charleston, fourth vice-president; and F. E. Hatchell, Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Flynn succeeded John W. Nates, commissioner of labor, who resigned last April upon assuming his present duties.

Minister Who Married Windsor Lands in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine, who officiated at the Church of England ceremonies at the marriage of the Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield, is in New York today to begin a preaching and lecture tour, commencing here next Sunday, which is expected to take him from coast to coast. During his visit to the United States he also expects to correct some "mistaken impressions" regarding the Duke of Windsor, especially those which hold he is an irreligious person.

Ohio Centenary Recalls Pioneer New Englanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, Ohio—Seventeen little maids, dressed in the party fashions of 1837, served tea and cakes to the hundreds of flower-lovers who attended the Hudson Flower Show.

Dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the village, this year's event was held in the gymnasium of Western Reserve Academy, with the tea-serving on the wide rolling lawns of a fine century-old house, where formal gardens formed a background.

The artistic arrangement section of the show was divided into two groups—Group A, for inexperienced exhibitors, and Group B for those who have exhibited before.

There was a class for arrangement of flowers appropriate to 100 years ago—showing old-fashioned nosegays and "grandmother's garden" posies.

Another classification symbolic of the centennial was called "Arrangement of Flowers in an Antique Vase." Others were termed "Arrangement of Flowers in Keeping with the Centennial Feeling" and "Arrangement by Out-of-Town and Former Residents in the Centennial Feeling." Still others included "Arrangement of Leaf Forms," "Arrangements Made by a Man," and "Miniature Arrangement."

Attics had been ransacked for old-style containers—and many fine ancestral pieces put in an appearance.

Hudson, as a town, has more quaint homesteads than any other place in this section of the country. It is frequently likened to a New England village, with its wide rambling, white-pillared dwellings, its spired churches, and its gardens, fragrant with memories.

103 Strikes Settled in May, Labor Board Report Reveals

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt made public a report yesterday showing the National Labor Relations Board had "terminated" 103 strikes, affecting 17,989 workers, in May by obtaining agreements between contending parties.

"Adjustments in these 103 strike cases thus closed," said the report submitted by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the board, "provided for reinstatement of all workers involved, and in addition prescribed conditions of employment."

The scope of the board's work was indicated in figures showing it handled 1917 cases involving 917,901 workers in May; closed 447 cases and had pending on June 1 a total of 1470 cases involving 803,725 workers.

349 Petitions Filed

A total of 349 petitions for certification of representatives of employees for collective bargaining were filed, embracing 166,029 wageearners. In all, 1064 new cases involving 319,572 workers were filed during the month.

The report said 107 strike "situations" were terminated, but that three of these were closed without board agents participating in negotiations, and in one case charges were withdrawn. In addition, 328 other cases "directly affecting" 98,712 workers were closed by agreements between the parties, resulting in reinstatement of 807 workers where "discriminatory discharges" were involved. Ten other cases were closed.

Of the 103 strike cases terminated by action of the board, the report said eight involved charges of discriminatory discharge; 60 alleged failure to bargain collectively; six combined these two charges and 37 covered representation petitions.

Interference Charged

Three cases involved violation of the provision forbidding employers to dominate or give financial or other aid to a union or to interfere with self-organization. This is known as the anti-company union clause. Other cases covered a combination of charges.

In the 328 other cases closed, many by written agreements, 87 involved "discriminatory discharges" for union activity, while in 64 employees charged the employer had "refused to bargain in good faith."

Eleven "company union" cases were also in this group, while 25 cases charged both discrimination and failure to bargain collectively.

Others involved majority representation petitions and other charges. The board said it had issued four cease and desist orders and four decisions and orders for elections during the month. It made no comment on the statistics.

Knox Lauds British Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—American labor would do well to take a leaf from the British book of trade union responsibility, in the opinion of Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for Vice-President last year and publisher of the Chicago Daily News, after a two-month survey of labor conditions and organization in 10 European countries.

"Labor unions in England are responsible organizations," Colonel Knox said on his return here on the steamship Europa, of the North German Lloyd, yesterday. "They register themselves, make a public yearly accounting of funds and keep open books. Employers can deal with them in the sure knowledge their pledges are sound and their contracts will be faithfully kept. Unions have learned to value that reputation.

"Contrast that with the Committee for Industrial Organization agreement made with General Motors and the 30 to 40 irresponsible strikes that followed it."

Colonel Knox declared there should be in the United States "something like the British 'court of inquiry,'" to investigate strikes and to publish the facts "as a guide to public opinion."

"It is hopeless for either side to fight on if the public decides the opposition cause is just," he declared; "and that has taught both sides (in Great Britain) that violence is the worst enemy to the cause—the surest way to failure.

"What we must have is a thorough, mutual labor policy for our nation. A fair law must work both ways. We have defined unfair labor practices by employers; now the task is to define unfair practices by employees, thus making both sides responsible to each other and to the nation."

In his study of European labor conditions and legislation, Colonel Knox visited Italy, Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France and England. He found, he said, that the state of labor in fascist countries should be an object lesson to American workers of what would happen to them and their organizations if fascism were permitted here.

"Under the fascist system, labor unions simply wink out," he said. "There cannot be such a thing as a real union in the organization of the fascist state."

Colonel Knox held that France was carrying on interesting labor reform legislation, but that the situation there was so muddled it would be hard to draw any conclusions. "The country is faced with a political crisis, complicated by a fiscal crisis," he continued.

"In England the labor situation is good. There are valuable lessons to be learned from her experience. The outstanding things about British labor today are the sense of responsibility of the leaders and the sense of discipline of their followers."

Mrs. Knox accompanied her husband on the trip.

44-Hour Week Set As Legal Maximum For Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 6—Pennsylvania's employers today have a 44-hour work week to take into account following action by Gov. George H. Earle over the Fourth of July week-end in signing this curb on long hours of labor. The measure is effective Dec. 1 and limits the work-day to eight hours and the work-week to five and one half days.

The State Industrial Board and the Secretary of Labor and Industry are authorized to make exceptions for overtime where these are warranted.

Exempted under the law are house servants, agricultural workers and persons over 21 earning $25 a week or more in executive positions and in "learned" professions.

Coincidentally with this measure, which cleared the Governor's desk of the lawmaking portfolios of the 1937 biennial legislative session, the Pennsylvania ban becomes effective today on the employment of deputy sheriffs by private individuals and corporations. Henceforth a sheriff in this State may deputize only one officer for each 2000 persons resident in his county.

Writs Issued in C. I. O. Beating

DETROIT, IMich., July 6 (AP)—An assault warrant naming 15 persons and the Ford Motor Company as a corporation was issued from a one-man grand jury here today as the National Labor Relations Board opened a hearing on its complaint the company violated the Wagner Act.

Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy, who conducted the grand jury investigation into the beating of United Automobile Workers organizers at the Ford Company's Dearborn, Mich., plant May 26, recommended the warrant, which charges assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

Everett Moore, of the Ford service department which polices the plant, eight other Ford employees and six unidentified persons were named in the warrant.

Judge Liddy heard scores of witnesses testify about the clash which occurred when union members and leaders attempted to distribute literature at the Ford plant.

None of those named in the warrant was in court when the warrants were turned over to a deputy sheriff for service. Maximum penalty on conviction for the offense is five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000.

Board Denies Plea Of Ford Company To Dismiss Charges

DETROIT, July 6 (AP)—Opening a hearing into charges that the Ford Motor Company violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act, John T. Lindsay, a National Labor Relations Board examiner, today denied a motion for dismissal of the complaint issued by the board more than a week ago.

The hearing was held in a small room in the Federal Building here. Louis J. Colomba Sr., counsel for the Ford company, had asked dismissal of the charges on several grounds, arguing that the company was within its constitutional rights at all times and that because it was engaged in "local manufacture" the N. L. R. B. was without jurisdiction. He also contended the action of the board in citing the Ford company was an undue invasion of the rights of the state of Michigan.

Before Examiner Lindsay called the case, Richard Frankensteen, organizational director of the United Automobile Workers' Union, informed newsmen his watch and gold football which he lost in a riot at the Ford company gates, May 26, had been returned to him.

Earhart

(Continued from Page 1)

aviator of her $80,000 "flying laboratory," soared when the Itasca was overheard at 3:45 a. m., eastern standard time, radioing the plane:

"We can see your flares; are coming toward you."

Forty five minutes later, came a second message:

"We see your flares. Go ahead."

Then came anti-climax when officers of the cutter reported the lookout might have mistaken heat flashes for a flare, and later, their decision it was "probably a meteor."

Reported at Howland

Tiny Howland Island, goal of Miss Earhart's 2570-mile flight from British New Guinea Friday also reported seeing the lights. Flares carried by the missing plane could not have been sighted by both.

The lights were seen where a fragmentary radio message yesterday indicated the fliers, forced down by gasoline shortage, were drifting.

Miss Earhart's husband, George Palmer Putnam, however, was so firmly convinced the message was misinterpreted that the San Francisco Coast Guard radio sent out a message to searching ships of three nations asking them to shift their hunt 280 miles southeast of Howland Island.

Mr. Putnam based his opinion on the inability of his wife's radio to operate when the plane is in the water. The Lockheed plant, builders of the plane, verified his opinion concerning the radio. Mr. Putnam has held persistently to the belief she reached one of the tiny atolls which dot the equatorial Pacific. None of them is within 300 miles north of Howland.

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Air Problems Near Solution For Flights Into Stratosphere

News in Aviation

Passengers sat in their shirtsleeves in the sub-stratosphere last week—comfortably—while it was 10 below zero outside.

The flight, made from California to Arizona, utilized a specially sealed military bombing plane. Special supercharging apparatus kept the air inside the cabin at a normal pressure. The plane sped at an altitude of 28,000 feet, marking a new attainment in aviators' efforts to conquer the frigid and tenuous reaches of the upper air.

Furthermore, the passengers rode as though sealed in a balloon. As a child's toy balloon rides above a beach at a slightly higher than normal air pressure so this cabin rode on a sea of very thin air. The cabin walls were designed to resist the outward push of the air inside. Outside there was a pressure of less than five pounds a square inch.

Another assault on the roof of the world, where, like the British Empire, the sun never sets, was made by Lieut. M. J. Adam of the British Royal Air Force. In a special experimental model plane, product of the great testing tunnels of the National Physical Laboratory at Farnborough, Lieutenant Adam mounted to 53,937 feet, to capture the world's heavier-than-air record from the Italians by more than 2500 feet.

Here again, as in the Lynn test, the British Air Ministry solved the even more difficult problems of supplying breath for both pilot and motor at an altitude of well above 10 miles. Newly designed additions to the regular supercharging equipment performed this work. Though Lieutenant Adam's cabin roof split like an exploding balloon from the air pressure inside his plane he was protected by a special rubber suit and helmet designed to provide him normal air pressure.

Incidentally it was learned from Lieutenant Adam's account of the trip that future stratosphere passengers may as well take along a good book or, if they have read a book, curl up and take a nap. For the ground disappeared at altitudes of 25,000 feet and over.

* * *

Still another pilot, Richard Archbold, research associate of the American Museum of Natural History, plans to take the flying boat, Guba, which he just brought overland on a transcontinental trip, up on the roof of the world to observe the ship's reactions up there. He wants to know how it will behave when he will climb over the mountains to the interior of New Guinea, where he is going this winter on a scientific expedition.

But more significant than Mr. Archbold's New Guinea trip is his land trip by water craft over the United States. At this moment a Pan American flying boat is doing an overwater jump over the Atlantic nearly equal to a transcontinental hop. And who knows but what some day flying boats may cross the United States making Atlantic to Pacific hops. For what does it matter to a flying boat with seven-league boots what is under its keel so long as there is water at both ends of the journey

* * *

Trans-Canada Line

Canada, whose transcontinental air problems are similar to the United States, has chosen Philip G. Johnson, pioneer American air executive, to head operations on its new Trans-Canada Air Line. Mr. Johnson's first work will be the development of pilots for radio range, or beam, flying, to ensure prompt and satisfactory progress in the Dominion's initial coast-to-coast commercial air venture.

Already first tests of the beacons and two-way radio have been made on the western section of the route. Mr. Johnson will begin his work by making an examination, starting from Vancouver, B. C., of all the radio and ground facilities which have been rushed to completion by the Ministry of Transport. Seven Lockheed 10-passenger lanes have been ordered and three will be delivered during the summer for the trans-Canada route although daily scheduled service between Montreal and Vancouver is not expected to begin until next spring.

Radio and Screen Exchange Favors

Welcome Guests in Two Mediums
Upper—Jack Haley, Helen Broderick and Don Ameche
Lower—Alice Faye, Fred Astaire and Grace Moore

Film Observers Find Radio In Studios

Scene in Hollywood

A marked increase of better-known radio names in motion picture casts during the past few months is only one indication that the big radio chains have moved into Hollywood to stay. Another is the home of Columbia Broadcasting System, which is rising at the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street—with reports current that National Broadcasting Company has tried to buy the old Warner Studio nearby to house its Hollywood plants. Still another indication, and perhaps the most important, is the decided lessening of motion picture studio opposition to the inclusion of movie stars on radio programs.

An informal survey shows this lessening to be of important proportions. Several studios, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner Brothers among them, still maintain a semblance of opposition; but others, including Fox, RKO, Universal and Paramount now frankly claim that the use of their stars on the networks not only does not harm their drawing power at the box-office, but has proved an advertising asset to them.

During the past year, nearly all studios, even those opposing the use of studio names to enhance radio casts, have allowed their stars to act in the preview broadcasts of their pictures over CBS in the series known as "Hollywood Hotel," and most of them have consented to the use of their players in the Cecil B. De Mille program, known as the Theater of the Air, which broadcasts one well-known picture of the past each week over the same chain. Plans for the new year at most studios include elaborate series of broadcasts with the best-known players, stopping short of such names as Garbo, Chaplin, Dietrich, etc. From indications at present, all other players will be used.

Studio contract lists already contain the names of many radio stars, with more being added every day. Fox has Eddie Cantor, Ben Bernie, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Jack Haley, Walter Winchell, Fred Allen and Leah Ray, and has announced that Tyrone Power will soon make his debut on a radio program. M. G. M. has Jeanette MacDonald and the Marx Brothers giving regular broadcasts, with Nelson Eddy, Robert Benchley, Igor Gorin, Ted Healy, Ruby Mercer, Sophie Tucker and a young woman known as Susanne among more occasional entertainers on other shows.

Warner Brothers have used Dick Powell to such good advantage over the air that he is soon to institute his own program. Kenny Baker and Fred Waring are also now on the list of radio players at this lot, as are Ronald Reagan, Joan Blondell and Dick Foran, the latter having attained to a popularity with his singing on the air that threatens to win him away from pictures.

At RKO, Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Fred Astaire, Joe Penner and Milton Berle are among the better-known broadcasters, while others who are on the air from time to time include Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. Universal with Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski and Andy Devine as radio entertainers, and Columbia with Grace Moore, help to make the list of motion-picture players who are heard on the air a long and talented one.

However, a case only recently came to view wherein a well-known player was refused permission by his studio to make a series of radiocasts at a salary somewhat exceeding the one he made in pictures because, it was told him, he had signed a contract which automatically precluded this privilege. This player had signed the contract when there seemed no likelihood that he would ever be wanted on the air. Had he held out for a clause giving him the right to make radio appearances, he could easily have received it.

These radio non-appearance clauses in contracts are of recent origin, and if applied wholesale among new players may work a hardship, since players with older contracts, in which radio non-appearance clauses do not appear, shift freely from one medium to the other.

There has been some exchange, also, between studios and radio chains in the matter of writers, dialogue directors, etc., a great many radio people when brought out here making some effort to switch because of the uniformly higher salaries for this work in pictures. But interchange of talent outside the star classification has been sporadic and, as yet, not of sufficient significance to suggest a general movement back and forth between the two groups.

* * *

Publicity Staffs

Little publicized themselves—but not because there is anything of the shrinking violet about them—Hollywood studio publicists must be counted among the most effective aids of the screen.

A few years back they consisted of, chiefly, a few well-known newspapermen sitting in soft studio jobs, and using past associations with the press to forward the interests of their new employers. That was known as the cross-word-puzzle era in publicity departments, because everyone then did his, or her, work in a couple of hours each day and spent the rest of the time at the then popular pastime. Today studio publicity departments contain from 30 to 60 members who hardly have a dull moment in a day.

Domestic—that is, American—press correspondents served by this group in Hollywood number well over 300, with a combined circulation in the hundreds of millions. In addition, numerous foreign correspondents on whole or part-time assignments from their papers are here and, with the aid of the studio publicists, help to popularize Hollywood and its product in the world market. With a few exceptions these correspondents accept the prepared copy of the studio publicity men and run it in their particular journals under their own names. When it is considered that these are representatives of newspapers and their columnists, trade magazines, radio announcers, screen publications, national and even international magazines, including fan magazines, Sunday feature syndicates and a host of others of every description, something of the defiance of the studio publicist as a propaganda agent may be realized.

* * *

Pictures in Prospect

Two pictures were started recently which gave promise of more than usual interest. They are "The Great Garrick," at Warner Brothers, and "In Old Chicago," at Twentieth Century-Fox.

Two-Way Atlantic Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

as he came ashore to receive the warm greetings of President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State, Sean Lemass, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and officials of the British Air Ministry and Imperial Airways.

But 15 hours earlier the Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia had left Foynes on a westward flight to Botwood, N. F. Great Britain's simultaneous entry in the race to conquer the Atlantic Airways for transportation.

The two ships passed in the darkness just before dawn, about 100 miles apart far out over the Atlantic.

"It was a pleasant, enjoyable trip," Captain Gray said.

"We had a following wind and at no time experienced any difficulty. Probably the worst part was as we approached Ireland, when we encountered rain clouds and I must confess it was a bit murky as we neared land.

The crowd good-naturedly heckled when a customs officer boarded the clipper to inspect luggage. His formal report said "no contraband."

The clipper crew, wearing sou'westers over their uniforms, stood talking to Mr. De Valera in a driving rain. Although they had been a long time without sleep, they presented a smart appearance. All had shaved before landing.

"We always do that," Captain Gray explained. "It's just as easy as on a train."

"Nice Little Joy Ride"

Captain Gray, speaking through a microphone, told his quayside audience that the flight "was a rather small hop compared with the Pacific runs we have been making for two years—so 12 hours more or less is just a nice little joy ride."

"We had a glorious night," he continued, "and for the first time in my life I saw the arctic light on the horizon the whole night long. It also was the longest expanse of unbroken clouds that I've ever seen.

"We were flying at times at 10,000 feet, and although there were clouds beneath us we had the sun shining brightly nearly all the way after daybreak.

"We had a very nice dinner last night consisting of celery, olives, soup, salads, steak, and strawberries and cream."

Officials of Imperial Airways estimated that the Caledonia traveled about 1990 miles at an average speed of 132 miles an hour, the Clipper 1960 miles at an average of 156 miles an hour. The Clipper had 900 gallons of gasoline left.

BOTWOOD, Newfoundland, July 6 (AP)—The British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia, swept in with the dawn here today after a North Atlantic test flight from Foynes, Irish Free State. She landed at 5:06 a. m., E. S. T.

The Caledonia completed the 1995-mile hop in 15 hours, 9 minutes.

The 19-ton, four-engined flying boat, participating with the Pan American Clipper III in almost simultaneous opposite direction surveys of the North Atlantic airlane, completed her flight ahead of schedule.

Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, the skipper, had predicted that the Caledonia would make the crossing in from 16 to 17 hours.

Despite the earlier-than-scheduled arrival, the throng of spectators had swollen to thousands and cheered lustily when the silvery hull of the flying boat slipped into the calm blue waters of Botwood Harbor.

Besides Captain Wilcockson, the Caledonia carried a crew of four.

New Passenger Line

After final tests have been made and a non-passenger mail service has been flown successfully, the first Trans-Atlantic passenger line on regular schedules will be established. Officials have predicted that this might be possible by next spring.

Two huge developments have been created for the proposed service. At Newfoundland Airport, a giant flying field is being built with mile-long runways stretching in eight directions. At nearby Glen-Eagles, a seadrome is under construction.

"It was a great trip," Captain Wilcockson said, "although the weather conditions were not very brilliant. We had low clouds and it was overcast with a drizzle for about three-quarters of the way across. Then it cleared."

That two planes could take off in opposite directions and fly on schedule, he declared, "is a promising fact for future flights."

Cash Buyer's Revolt Is Seen As Result of Federal Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

ning to realize that the credit customer is getting something for nothing. Using the records of 1929 stores the analysts discovered that cash sales had increased 11.2 per cent over cash sales in 1935. At the same time open credit sales increased 25.4 per cent. This retail credit business is estimated at about $12,600,000,000 for 1936 of which 26 per cent was on the installment basis and the balance on the open credit basis.

The present one-price system of which the stores are proud, means, according to Mr. White, that "the customer who has requested the least service, pays as much as that one who has required the most."

Cash Payer Undervalued

"It is fair to say," he goes on, "that credit stores do not value their cash customers as highly as they do their credit customers." The stores attempt to justify this by stating that their credit customers are more loyal.

"Even though this line of reasoning be correct," Mr. White states, "and there is little statistical evidence that it is true, there remains no justification for the fact that the cash customer and the open-credit customer share alike the cost of extending open credit to the latter. The only reason that such a practice continues is that the one-price policy is accepted by retailer and customer alike. The latter has little appreciation of the cost of performing the many services which she receives at the hands of the retailer and at the present time, if a store were to introduce a two-price policy, she might insist that she be granted cash prices on a credit basis."

Mr. White predicts that out of this situation "will come a time when a two-price policy will be acceptable to the consumer, and the consumer will determine that date."

Railroad Standees Can Seek Damages, N. Y. Court Decides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The purchaser of a railroad ticket has a right to expect a seat on the train aboard which he rides, and unless it is provided, he may bring a court action against the company, according to a ruling by Justices Richard P. Lydon, Aaron J. Levy and Alfred Frankenthaler, of the appellate division.

Their ruling sets aside the action by Justice Joseph Raimo of the Municipal Court here, who dismissed the case of Philip Davis, a lawyer of 535 Fifth Avenue, against the New York Central Railroad, in which Mr. Davis charged that the railroad failed to provide him with a seat on the train aboard which he traveled from Albany to New York City last summer and that he had to stand the entire distance between Albany and 125th Street, Manhattan. He asked $47.80 damages, of which $45 was for the "pain and suffering" caused by standing and $2.80 the cost of the transportation from Albany to New York.

In dismissing the action, Justice Raimo held that the railroad was not required to furnish seats for passengers on its trains.

The appellate division, on the other hand, held that Section 26 of the Public Service Commissions Law requires rail carriers to furnish "such service and facilities as shall be sufficient and adequate and in all respects just and reasonable," and ordered a new trial.

To Benefit Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — Domestic servants in Moose Jaw have formed an association to further cultural activities and standardize the rate of pay in the city. Members of the association will receive a special course in domestic science at a local technical school. Cases of improper employment will be dealt with by the group.

Rogers Peet "Acquaintance Sale" for Young Men

—and men who never grow old!

TWO BARGAIN GROUPS

SUITS *including Tropicals*

907 were $55
841 were $50
1138 were $45

$35 now.

SUITS *including Tropicals*

330 were $75
939 were $65
442 were $60
877 were $55

$45 now.

Here's where men just graduated from college and entering business get a good start!

Indeed, what better start than Rogers Peet Clothes!

(Older men may find styles and fabrics to *their* liking, too. For this "Acquaintance Sale" is for *all* men who want to stay young!)

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET at Bromfield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

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It's FLAVOR-AGED

• Get next to the goodness of this tempting ginger ale. It has marvelous flavor, a rare bouquet, matchless zest. Famous for over half a century.

Clicquot Club
PALE DRY GOLDEN
GINGER ALE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

CAPE COD, NEWPORT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD NANTUCKET

A smooth overnight journey via the popular inland water route . . . to or from your favorite summer rendezvous in New England! Excellent train and motor coach connections for all points. Connections for early steamer to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Entertainment, dancing, delicious food . . . and a good night's sleep enroute!

FALL RIVER LINE
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Autos Carried Low Rates

FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. (D.S.T.)

FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 4:30 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time).

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SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST.

CREAMED CHICKEN WITH ASPARAGUS TIPS

Here's How to Make it

R & R Boned Chicken (6 oz. tin)
1 cup *medium* cream sauce
Asparagus tips, No. 1 can
Salt, pepper

Heat the chicken in sauce. Season. Serve with asparagus tips heated in their own liquor. Garnish with strips of green pepper. Serves 4.

SERVE IT PLAIN
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

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Actual size of album, 7⅛ x 4¾ in; Stamps 2 x 1½ in.

IT'S FUN! It's educational! Yet it costs you nothing at all to collect these stamps! There are 32 of them — telling the history of America in pictures. Every American — man, woman and child—should have this collection. It's of real historical interest and value.

The first four of these stamps are ready now. To get them just drive to any American Oil Company dealer or station With the first four stamps you'll also get the handsome album FREE! Next week get the next four stamps—and four more each week thereafter until your collection is complete.

We encourage boys and girls, as well as adults, to complete this educational collection—but boys and girls must be accompanied by a grown-up.

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The album and the stamps are *absolutely free*—no strings attached. You don't have to buy anything. This is purely a "good will offer" made by the American Oil Company and their dealers and stations. The album and stamps are yours for the asking, as long as they last.

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Scouts Resume Camp Routine After Two Days Sightseeing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Camp routine was resumed today by 25,000 Boy Scouts attending their first national jamboree here after a holiday week-end devoted to inspiring patriotic and religious ceremonies.

At a mammoth convocation on the Washington Monument grounds on Sunday, Scouts of all creeds joined in affirming their broad faith in God.

A pledge to defend the nation's "democratic free institutions" at any cost was voiced in behalf of the Scouts by Dr. Ray O. Wyland, director of education of the Boy Scouts of America.

"Our free institutions, our security in the possession of our homes and firesides, our churches and schools; our self-sovereignty and self-determination as a people and as individuals—all the blessings of common freedom under protection of the American flag are made secure to us only in so far as we are obedient to the freely expressed will of the majority and so long as we preserve the institutions of democracy that made it possible for the people to freely express their will and to intelligently weigh and consider the issues at stake in all national, state and local policy, affecting the welfare, security and happiness of the people.

"Let this be our solemn dedication as we here renew our pledge to do our duty to God and country—to obey our Scout law—to help other people at all times and to keep ourselves physically fit, mentally awake and morally straight."

Highlight of the Sunday program was a great convocation at the foot of the Washington Monument in which Scouts of all creeds joined to restate their broad faith in God. Leaders of the national Scout organization and representatives of various denominations spoke. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, told the assembly that "the most conspicuous sign of our time reads, 'wanted, men of character.' This," he explained, "means those traits incorporated in the Boy Scout creed.

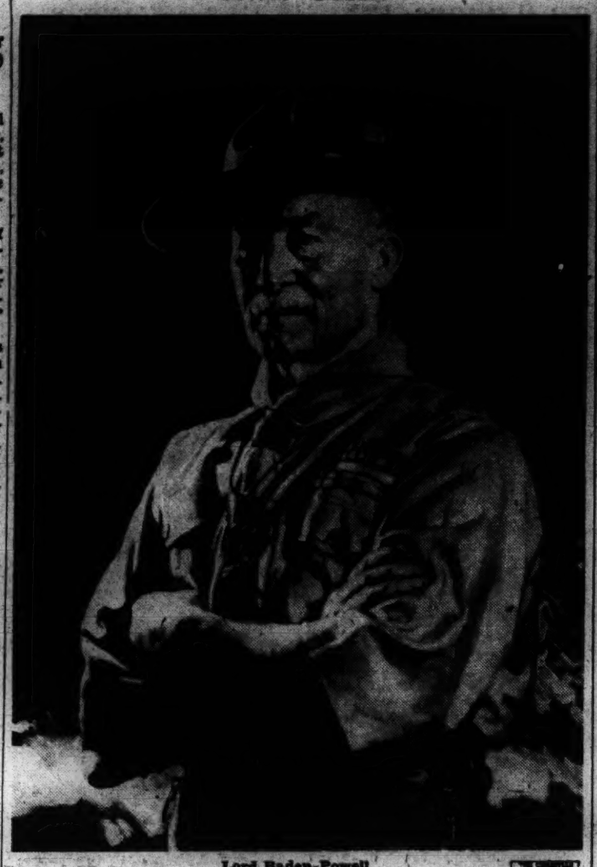
"The dangers of the neglect of things spiritual are crime, self-indulgence at the expense of others, racketeering in business and other evil influences that lead to the undermining of health and character," Secretary Roper declared.

High praise for scouting was voiced by J. Reuben Clark, Mormon Church official; and by the Rev. Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York Rabbi. Warnings against influences seeking to break down reverence for God were voiced by the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummell, archbishop of New Orleans and the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, chairman of the Protestant Committee on Scouting.

Sunday morning various denominational groups held services at the camp for boys of their own faiths. Included was a Christian Science service held in the Sylvan Theater at the foot of the Washington Monument. More than 100 Scouts from various sections of the country attended the special service arranged by the four Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Washington.

Eight hundred Sea Scouts staged a spectacular regatta in the Potomac River off their Haines Point camp yesterday. They raced crafts of various kinds, demonstrated breeches buoy and surf-boat life-saving and finally launched 12 sealed bottles containing the names of Sea Scouts attending the jamboree from various regions, with the hope that they may be picked up far out at sea and returned.

'Chief Scout'



Lord Baden-Powell

English Leader of the Boy Scout Movement, From a Portrait by David Jagger

Land Grant Plan Aid to Democracy In U. S. Colleges

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 30 years, delving in all available records, and from his career had learned the value of patience in efforts to promote farm education. Professor Turner, after a career of self-sacrifice in behalf of his plan, thought it had made little headway. But his ideas persisted after his time.

But they seemed radical in his day. College education in the 1830's was supposed to be for men preparing to enter the professions and was rigidly classic. For the masses of the people, who were at that time chiefly agricultural, college education made no provision.

Turns to Agriculture

Although himself a product of this education, and a teacher of the classics, Professor Turner did not agree with this philosophy. After coming to Illinois from Massachusetts at the request of the trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, he broke with the administration of that college over the anti-slavery cause which he espoused, resigned in 1844, and turned his attention more and more to the agricultural problems of his adopted state.

At first his service to agriculture was in essentially practical matters. There were the osage orange hedges. Anyone brought up in Illinois a few decades ago remembers the thick growing barriers that fenced off farms. The Latin professor brought the first ones from Missouri, it is claimed.

All this time, Mr. Turner was thinking about education for the people he knew and loved. "He was concerned about the waste of resources, human and natural, that he saw about him," said Dr. Burlison.

This thinking culminated in a plan for an industrial university which he presented in detail to a farmers and mechanics convention at Granville, Ill., in the early "fifties," and the plan took the name of that gathering. The Turner plan forecast many present-day practices in higher education. The classic scholar insisted that what was needed was not merely an industrial college for Illinois, but a system for the whole nation. It could be supported, he said, by grants of federal lands. The training he advocated was to be both practical and cultural.

Desires Outlined

Putting his program in broad, philosophical terms, he said: "What do the industrial classes want? They want and ought to have the same facilities for understanding the philosophy, the science, and the art of their several pursuits and of efficiently applying existing knowledge thereto . . . which the professional classes have long enjoyed." He thought they ought to "elevate themselves, their pursuits and their posterity to that relative position in human society which God designated for them."

Turning from the statements of idealism, he showed himself awake to practical needs by urging that farm and engineering colleges should have about them land, livestock and other specific items useful in teaching and investigation. He did not exclude classics, but held that instruction in these subjects should be left to existing institutions.

As the years went on, the Turner plan received considerable attention in Illinois, although it met with intense opposition from vested educational interests and others. Dr. Burlison, studying newspaper files of that day, found that Horace Greeley's New York Tribune recorded the widespread recognition of the plan.

At length, Justin S. Morrill, Representative from Vermont, gave expression to the movement for industrial education by introducing a bill for establishment of state industrial colleges with funds provided by grants of land from the Federal Government.

His first bill passed both houses, but ran into a stone wall in the White House. President Buchanan vetoed it.

Hope Placed on Lincoln

Mr. Turner did not lose hope. There was a young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln rising in the political world and the professor believed he was going to be President before long. He talked to Lincoln about the bill.

"If I'm elected, I'll sign your bill for state universities," Lincoln is reported to have told the professor. Three years later he kept that promise. The Morrill bill became law with President Lincoln's signature, July 2, 1862.

The bill gave 30,000 acres of land to each State for each Senator and Representative it was allowed in Congress, and specified that this be kept forever as endowment. Vastly increased funds have come to these universities in subsequent years. Not only have states voted big appropriations for expansion and maintenance, but the Federal Government again and again has provided funds for land grant colleges and universities.

'Fathers' and Son

Drawn by Howard Chandler Christy

Poster Used by Boy Scouts of America

Announcing National Scout Jubilee Now Being Held in Washington. By the Boy's Side Is a Pamphlet Inscribed: "1787-1937, The Constitution of the United States of America"

Search for Way to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

cited it as one evidence of improved peace prospects in the world.

The demand for more effective collective security was voiced emphatically this morning by Dr. Frank Kingdom, president of the University of Newark, who declared that "the surrender of enough sovereignty to guarantee peace" is the beginning to a world system under which nations will be able to avoid war and at the same time achieve a fuller degree of national greatness. "To advocate such a measure," he declared, "is not to betray one's sovereignty but to lead the way to safeguarding its future."

Failure of League

Referring to the failure of the League of Nations because it was "an attempt to compromise collective action with national sovereignty," Dr. Kingdom said that "on its weakness we must lay the sure foundation of a new kind of international instrument, to which every nation surrenders enough of its sovereignty to be controlled by law."

Other speakers were not so certain that collective security needs as much force behind it, however. Dr. Arthur Deering Call, secretary of the American Peace Society and editor of World Affairs, disagreed, contending that collective security will function only when "supported and made effective by the compelling final force of the plighted word."

The reason why Germany is today—rightly or wrongly—blamed for much of the danger to peace was the subject of an exhaustive historical summary by Dr. Wolfgang Hallgarten, an historian, who was deprived of his German citizenship because of his studies into the social composition of the German Government. On the basis of those studies he informed the institute that the German military high command and industrialists are opposed to war, but that a "poor man's imperialism" is forcing Hitler towards war. He explained this as the desire of the "lower middle class," who, he said, have been deprived of their economic status by mass industrialization of Germany, for the compensation of "jobs, honors and glory," which the Nazis regime promised them in the beginning.

Dictatorships Hit

The behavior of the dictatorships was condemned most forcefully by a clergyman, Dr. John A. MacCullum of Philadelphia, who, in a plea for more liberalism on the part of governments, and the spiritual leadership of the church, towards this end, declared "Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia and, with the collusion of Hitler, his brutal murder of the Spanish democracy, in its efforts to rise from poverty and illiteracy in which the masses of the people had been submerged for centuries, reveals a lack of moral sense and humanitarian feeling never surpassed by Genghis Khan, Tamerlane or the most ruthless of the conquistadores."

"The irreparable tragedy of Spain would never have arisen," he said, "were it not for the fatal lack of vision in the privileged classes in that ill fated land."

Dr. MacCullam held that the issue before the world today is "between a spiritual interpretation of life and a material interpretation." He said that peace can be brought about only if the State will adopt the spiritual point of view. He called upon the church to lead the way towards this objective instead of allying itself with the retrogressive and materialistic forces as he contended it had done to more or less extent in Germany, Italy and Spain.

Roosevelt Letter

Mr. Roosevelt's letter read as follows:

My Dear Dr. Maphis:

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to be present personally this season at the opening exercises of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, entering upon its eleventh year of constructive public service. I regret my inability to attend all the more since the Institute will consider at the forthcoming session a topic which all of us must have deeply graven on our minds today when there is so much uncertainty, confusion and even ill-will abroad in the world, namely, "international cooperation for world peace."

As Americans, it must be clear to us that a continuation of the existing uncertainties in the international sphere is highly prejudicial to the well-being of the United States, in common with all other countries, and to the happiness and security of the American man in the street, in common with plain citizens everywhere, in all parts of the world. It must be evident beyond a shadow of doubt that an accentuation of this unsettled condition will bring disaster and human suffering beyond the mind of man to grasp.

The problem before every thinking man and woman, then, is how to avert this threatened disaster and how to establish conditions which will relieve existing tension, permit the diversion of taxpayers' money expended on armaments to the improvement of the standard of living of the mass of our citizens and assure the firm establishment of economic and political peace. The more squarely and honestly this problem is faced by leaders in all walks of life, in all countries, the sooner will an effective solution be found.

As regards more particularly our United States, and our Western Hemisphere, I am happy to express my conviction that a constructive beginning has been made. I shall only mention that the nations of the Western Hemisphere, as good neighbors, in a spirit of mutual collaboration and sacrifice, have been successful in establishing a machinery for peace.

Moreover, in the belief that there is an intimate relationship between domestic prosperity, the untrammeled movement of goods between nations and the preservation of peace, this government has promoted widely and successfully a trade agreements program. Economic armaments and military armaments go hand in hand and since they must be attacked in a comprehensive manner, by the concerted effort of all peoples and in international agreement. Only this way may we find the road which will lead from the morass of international misunderstanding to the haven of enduring peace.

With best wishes for the success of this year's session of the Institute of Public Affairs,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Town Meeting Set At Chautauqua As Radio Diversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 6.—The Chautauqua Institution today had inaugurated its 1937 session, free of its depression indebtedness and with an extended cultural, recreational and educational program.

High points in the eight weeks of Summer colony life will be symphony orchestra concerts, with Albert Stoessel and Georges Barrère, directors, a repertory of six operas, afternoon chamber music concerts, Saturday morning children's concerts, a choral festival, a music week in July and August, a repertory theater, dancers and a magicians' troupe.

The speakers' list is headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose address is scheduled for Aug. 21. It also includes William Lyon Phelps, James G. McDonald, Dale Carnegie, Everett Dean Martin, C. William Duncan, Mrs. William A. Becker and John W. Withers.

In addition, the colony will be the setting for the July 22 session of America's Town Meeting of the Air, sponsored by the League of Political Education in New York City. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua, will be chairman of the meeting, and George V. Denny Jr. will be moderator.

The 12 special days on the season's calendar include "Patriotic Societies," "National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and "Ministerial Conference."

Saskatchewan City Cuts Interest Rates 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—It is believed in local business circles that the city of Moose Jaw will be able to meet all its obligations as a result of an order of the Local Government Board reducing its interest rates 40 per cent.

It is expected that the plan of the Local Government Board may be adopted by other municipalities of the Province.

Boy Scouts Ideal Of Service Urged By Baden-Powell

When George V elevated Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Badsh-Powell to the peerage in 1929 the candidate didn't have to pore over any tomes to find a pleasant-sounding place-name for his title; he simply took Gilwell, which is the estate on which potential leaders of British Boy Scouts receive their training, became Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and carried on just about as before.

On his eightieth anniversary, when it was to be expected Lord Baden-Powell would send out a message which would be read to Scouts round the world, the one theme he could think of for such a use was the theme of service. "Eighty years may seem a long time to you," he said to the Scouts, "but I can't remember a time when I wasn't busy, and as long as you are busy you can't help being cheerful. If ever you find yourself without something to do, remember there are always people—lots of them—wanting help: old people or infirm and poor people, who would be only too glad of a helping hand.

"However poor or small you yourself may be, you can always find someone worse off than yourself. If you go and help them and cheer them up, a funny thing happens; you find that my making others happy and more comfortable, you are making yourself happier too.

"I want you all to have as long and jolly a life as I have had. You can get it if you keep yourself healthy and help others. I will tell you my secret for this: I have always tried to carry out the Scout promise and the Scout law in all that I do. If you do that you will make a success of your life, and will have a very happy time—even if you go on to be 80."

"Wolf That Never Sleeps"

When Lord Baden Powell was in school, his schoolmates used to call him "Bathing Towel." The Zulus of South Africa called him Impeesa, or the Wolf That Never Sleeps.

From the day when, as a schoolboy, he made the personal acquaintance of the elusive rabbit in the wood, he has been persistently interested in the outdoors. In 1874 he joined the Thirteenth Hussars for service in India, and perhaps his first job was prophetic; they put him to work directing scouting, teaching groups of volunteers how to find their way through rough and unfamiliar country, and to observe accurately themselves, without being themselves observed.

He was a lieutenant colonel with the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1899 and in command of a scratch detachment of about 1000 men when the Boers surrounded the little iron-roofed town of Mafeking. No one had any idea that the place could be effectively defended, and Baden-Powell had only two dinky little seven-pounders for his whole artillery. The siege lasted 217 days, out Mafeking held, and Mafeking became a symbol to the whole of the British Empire. Baden-Powell was quickly promoted to the rank of major general and all England wanted to learn how he had managed to keep up the morale of his little garrison—so paltry in numbers, so without limit in courage—through the tedium of the siege.

When the details came out it was found he had done it by spurts of amateur theatricals, a postal service up to and including the stamps to carry it on, a cadet corps to run messages; and the world was aware that in Baden-Powell there was a man with a rare genius for diverting the spirits and activities of mere boys into a force that was strong and self sufficient.

When he came back to England, he could have had anything he wanted. A career in politics, a place in the House of Lords. But in 1910 he simply resigned his army commission and said he was going to do a tour of duty with the Boy Scouts.

One of Many "Uncles"

Lord Baden-Powell himself says he is only one of many "Uncles" of the Boy Scout movement. In the United States at the time Ernest Thompson-Seton and Dan Beard were laying a groundwork which had many elements in it that were fundamental in the later organization of the Boy Scouts; Baden-Powell was giving an international tinge to the trend, getting his English boys out of their urban environment, interested in woodcraft and the ideals of service, self-discipline and self-reliance. The Boy Scout movement had begun in England with a little experimental camp on Brownsea Island, near Bournemouth in 1907, and in the 25 years after Baden-Powell joined up with them, more than 3,000,000 enlisted in the Scouts.

Lord Baden-Powell's earlier military service receded more and more into the background as scouting became a fast-accelerating force in the empire, crossing seas, rising above barriers of language and of race and color. As time passed, great honors were conferred on Baden-Powell for his military service; the Grand Cross of the Order of Michael and George, and of the Victorian Order; a Knight Commandership of the Bath; officer in many European orders, such as the White Lion, the Phoenix and Polonia Restituta.

But the notice that interested him most was the one which links his name forever with the Boy Scouts. And not so much for the Baron part as for the right to use Gilwell with his name.

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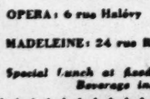
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President Thinks Shirtsleeves Are Democratic Guide

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled back to Washington by special train today after expressing in an up-state New York Independence Day speech, full confidence in the future of America, "as long as we maintain the democracy of our manners and the democracy of our hearts."

Ending a five-day stay at his Dutchess County estate at Hyde Park, the President left Highland, on the eastern shore of the Hudson River, late last night.

A few hours previously, he had motored 25 miles to a festival of the Dutch Reformed Church at Mt. Marion where from his open car he declared to a coatless crowd of communicants, the rising generation had no cause to fear dictatorship in America.

He also expressed the wish that some of "poise" and "fundamentals of democracy in this country could be transferred abroad for the benefit of nations lacking in these principles and ideals.

"This has been a good Fourth of July for the country," the President said. "We are so much better off in the United States than a whole lot of other nations of the world that I wish we could pass some of our poise on to them. I wish we could give them some of the fundamentals of our American democracy."

As an example of this "democracy," he told the crowd assembled beside the little white-framed church of the picnic he gave at his Val-Kill cottage Sunday afternoon where the host and guests sat around and chatted by a swimming pool in shirtsleeves.

He said one of his guests, Emil Ludwig, German biographer who has been exiled into Switzerland, was "perfectly amazed" at the informality and lack of military protection for the President. He quoted Mr. Ludwig as saying:

"You know, if this happened anywhere in Europe, whether it was a dictatorship or a monarchy or a republic, the head of the nation would have been surrounded by men in uniform, soldiers with bayonets, and the members of the press would have appeared in frock coats and silk hats instead of shirtsleeves and bathing suits."

Asserting this example of the "difference" between the American form of living and that in Europe could be multiplied a "thousand times" the President added:

"That is why I say I am confident of the future of this country as long as we maintain the democracy of our manners and the democracy of our hearts."

The President expressed faith in the Constitution in a proclamation he issued on the Fourth of July setting aside Sept. 17, 1937 to April 30, 1939, as "one of commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution."

"We shall recognize," the President said, "that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than 130,000,000 engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian nation of less than 4,000,000."

Roosevelt to Publish All His Public Papers

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Development of President Roosevelt's social and economic philosophy through the past decade will be traced in five volumes of his public papers, to be published early next spring, White House officials announced today.

The President has completed arrangements with Random House, it was announced, to publish the volumes, containing public papers, messages, proclamations and speeches covering the period from his first campaign for governor of New York in 1928 to his second presidential inauguration.

The President will compile the volumes including introduction and explanatory notes during the summer with the help of Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York State Supreme Court, who was his counsel when he was Governor.

Mexico Plays Host To U. S. Professional Women's Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first professional women's organization ever to hold a convention in Mexico is the Altrusa Club which recently held an International Convention with 244 women in attendance. This is the largest number to attend a convention in the history of the club.

The Mexican Government is showing a great interest in the business-women's club and the work it is accomplishing. Three new Altrusa clubs have been organized in Mexico since 1936. The Mexico City Altrusa Club was hostess for the convention and made all the preparations, securing Government co-operation in providing typical Mexican music and entertainment for the visitors. One hundred delegates were sent to represent the various Altrusa clubs and 144 Altrusans came on their own.

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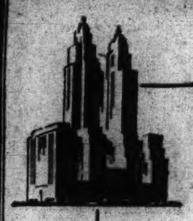

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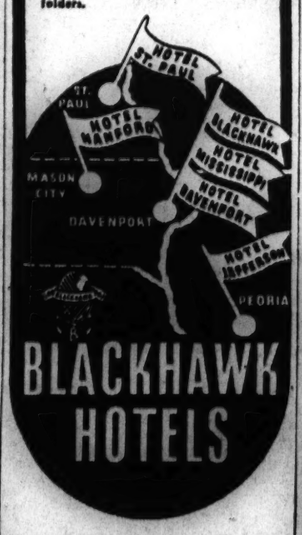

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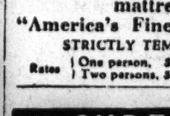

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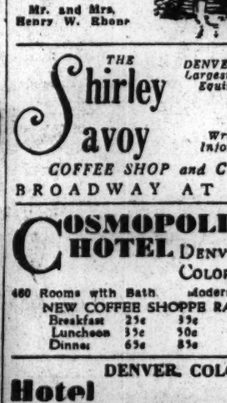

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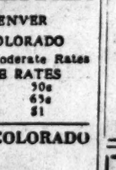

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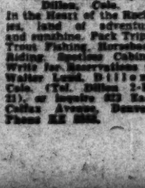

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Lanterns in the Wood

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One afternoon Mrs. Chipmunk heard Mr. Chipmunk hunting about for something. He pulled open drawers, rustled through them, looked on windowsills, put his paw under the clock, ran up and down stairs, muttered to himself, went into the clothes' closet and felt in all his pockets again and again.

"What in the world are you hunting for, dear?" she asked at last.

"It's my watch," said Mr. Chipmunk, stopping to mop his forehead. "You know the big silver one grandfather gave me when I was a boy, for winning the prize at school for cracking nuts."

"Oh, dear!" cried Mrs. Chipmunk all in a flurry, herself. "I wouldn't have you lose that for anything." And then she, too, hunted all through their little house, upstairs and downstairs.

At last they both decided that the watch couldn't be in the house, and that Mr. Chipmunk must have dropped it out of his pocket when he was in the woods. It had been quite a warm day, and he remembered having taken off his coat, and he thought he knew just the bush he had hung it on.

Although it was quite late in the afternoon, and would soon be dark, both Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk were sure that they couldn't sleep a wink knowing the prize watch was in the woods getting rusted with dew, so they put on their coats and hurried off.

It was much harder to find the right bush than Mr. Chipmunk had thought, and while they were still looking and looking, the sun went down and the darkness came on quite suddenly with a big cloud that came up in the west.

When Night Fell

When they started to go home they found that they could not find the path. All about them were the great trunks of trees, towering darkly, and the branches and leaves cut out all the light of the stars. Mr. Chipmunk took Mrs. Chipmunk's paw, which felt very little and cold, and they stumbled on bravely, now finding the path for a few steps and now losing it, and falling over branches and stones.

Suddenly, two lights appeared and a great white thing swept past them silently, just above their heads. Mr. Chipmunk dragged Mrs. Chipmunk behind a rock, and whispered:

"Hush! That was Mr. Owl! I do hope he didn't see us."

But whether Mr. Owl had seen them or not, he didn't come back, and after awhile the chipmunks summoned up their courage and went on.

Mr. Chipmunk whistled under his breath to encourage Mrs. Chipmunk who held tight to his paw and bravely kept back the tears. Just as things seemed going better, something else swooped down within an inch of their heads and went off with a high shrill tittering laugh! Mrs. Chipmunk couldn't help shrieking as the black wings passed so near her and then she said indignantly:

"If that wasn't that horrid Mr. Bat! Always playing practical jokes and trying to scare people! I hope he chokes on a fly!"

"You know he's a distant cousin, my dear!" said Mr. Chipmunk with a little chuckle.

"He can't be too distant to suit me!" said Mrs. Chipmunk, and then they both laughed.

An Introduction

It seemed that their little laugh made everything better, for almost immediately they saw a light coming toward them out of the air, jig-jagging as it came, but drawing rapidly nearer, and they heard someone singing:

"I'm gay
And I'm bright
And I dance.
Through the night."

"Oh, Mr. Firefly! Mr. Firefly!" called Jimmy Chipmunk. "Please do come and help us!"

The firefly came immediately and took off his tall brown hat with a very polite bow to Mrs. Chipmunk.

"Anything to oblige a lady," he said courteously. While they told him their story he listened carefully, though of course he couldn't bear to stand still, but hopped and skipped about them nimbly as he listened, or flew over their heads, turning his little lantern on and off as though it were a brand-new toy and not something he had had all his life.

Mr. Firefly's Kindness

"Well, now," he said when they had finished, "I can light you home, but I haven't the patience to find the watch. No sirree! That's me! I'm a wonderful dancer. I have a kind heart. But I *have not* got patience. My cousin's the fellow for patience. Glowworm! Hi! Glowworm! Where are you?" and he darted about, calling and shoving his little lantern here and there.

Finally, a sleepy voice answered, and there stood the glowworm, holding his own lantern in one hand and rubbing his eyes with the other. But when he knew what was wanted he went very busily to work, turning each and every leaf over and looking under it with his light, while Mr. Firefly danced above his head cracking his heels in the air.

It might have taken him all night, but as luck would have it, he had scarcely been at work ten minutes when he saw something round and shining under a particularly large leaf, which proved indeed to be Mr. Chipmunk's prize watch still ticking away as though it had been safe in his pocket all the time.

Mr. Chipmunk was very grateful, and thanked them both warmly. Mr. Firefly turned a somersault and was about to fly off when Mr. Glowworm reminded him that the chipmunks were far from home and the night very dark. At that, Mr. Firefly with the greatest kindness took Mr. Chipmunk's arm and Mr. Glowworm took Mrs. Chipmunk's, lighting the way for each, though Mr. Chipmunk said later he thought he could have got along almost better by himself, for Mr. Firefly couldn't help waving his light about in the most bewildering way.

Safe at Home

Still, they all got home safely, with the watch in Mr. Chipmunk's pocket, too, and Mrs. Chipmunk invited the gentlemen in for a cup of chocolate, which they refused, saying that they would prefer an iced drink, their lanterns got them feeling so warm.

So the chipmunks had their chocolate and the others drank iced lemonade and mint leaves in it, and they all had a pleasant evening, though Mr. Chipmunk said afterwards that he would never forget if he lived to be a hundred the way Mr. Glowworm sat, holding his lantern right in his lap all the time, while Mr. Firefly perched on the back of his chair, his brown silk hat over one ear, swinging his lantern around his head.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Saw a Light Coming Toward Them Out of the Air: A Drawing by Maurice Day

Tahu Joins a 4-H Club

One day while Tahu, the little Stony Indian, was visiting the Sioux Indians in northwestern Canada, he went with his little friend Tommy to his 4-H Club. The boys met in a big room. They made things out of wood. Tahu thought 4-H was a funny name for a Club.

Tahu was always shy with strangers so he sat and watched the boys and the kind man who was telling the boys what to do. There was a blackboard. On the blackboard were four big letters with smaller letters after each big one. Tahu looked carefully. He saw that each big letter was the letter H. There were four of them. He wished he knew what those H's meant.

Tahu's friend, Tommy, was making a small table. Another boy was making a foot-stool. Tahu had never been to any Club like this before. No boy stayed still very long. They hammered nails into wood, and often the boys went out into a large building in the back for pieces of wood, hinges, nails and boards.

Tahu wished he might make something, but he supposed until he knew what those four big H's meant he couldn't. He sat very still. Then the friendly man came up to him and asked if he would like to make something. Tahu smiled and when the man saw him look at those four big letters he told Tahu all about them.

What the H's Meant

This kind man told Tahu that one of the H's stood for Head, because a little boy should learn to think well. The second H was for Heart, because a boy should be loyal to parents, friends and country. The third H was for Hands, which a boy should use to make things with and to be helpful at home. The fourth H was for Health, to remind a boy about keeping neat and clean, quick and strong.

The kind man told Tahu that if he was loyal, willing and neat he could join this 4-H Club. Tahu felt very important to be a member. Then the kind man told Tahu he might make a cart. Tahu opened his eyes wide. That was just what he wanted to make. The man and Tahu went out into that big building behind the Club. They found a small wooden box, two wheels in one place, two in another just about the same size. Then they looked into small boxes and chose some nails and a hinge for the long stick of wood that was to be the handle.

Tahu was very happy to be working. All that week the man let Tahu work on his cart while the rest of the boys were in school. Tahu found a plank. He put two wheels on one end of the plank and two on the other. Then he fastened the long stick to the plank with the hinge.

He was very proud to do it all by himself. He nailed a cross stick to the end of the handle so he could pull the cart along. Then he put the wooden box on the plank and nailed right through the bottom of the box to the plank. Now the cart was finished.

A Gay Cart

The kind man asked Tahu if he wished to paint the cart. Tahu smiled broadly and chose red and green paint. He painted the cart green and the wheels red. On one side of the cart he painted some red letters after the green paint dried. Those letters were K-O-D-A.

Everywhere Tahu had gone with Tommy he had heard the Sioux say "How, Koda!" That meant "Hello, friend!" Tahu liked that word Koda. All the Sioux were his friends.

His father also liked the cart he made. He said Tahu might take it with him when he left the Sioux. It would be nice for Tahu to use when he went for firewood. Tahu wished he might stay a long, long time among the Sioux. But his father told him he would have to leave his little friend Tommy very soon now, but that he would meet other little Indian boys and learn a lot more games and visit other schools.

TA-DE-WIN

Answers to Music Puzzles

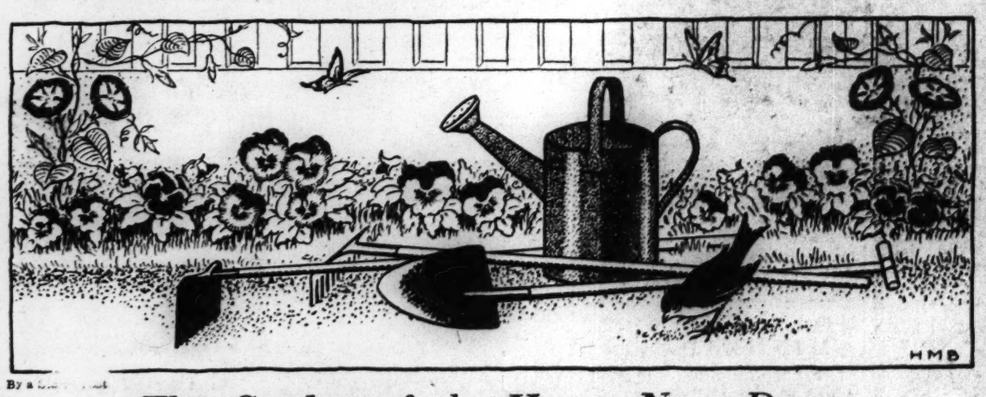
First Set: 1. Nightingale. 2. Bumblebee. 3. Cat on the keyboard. 4. Hen. 5. Cuckoo.
Second Set: 1. Wind. 2. Chess Game. 3. Storm. 4. Horses.

The Butterfly's Visit

When into my garden the butterfly came,
He must have been playing some sort of a game;
He flew all around and he then circled low,
Just over the corner where pink roses grow.

He bowed to them all and then lingered near one,
Who held her head proudly out there in the sun;
He touched her cheeks gently as if he would say,
"How much a rose gives to a butterfly's day."

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAFF



By a [illegible]

The Garden of the House Next Door

Patty Lee walked slowly about the back yard looking for a pretty spot to plant her garden seeds. There was the place in front of the rose bush; there was the corner beside the violets.

Patty Lee passed right by the spot where the fence was bare. That was not pretty. She did not want her garden there. Then just as Patty Lee had chosen the spot in the corner by the violets, someone called to her. Patty Lee turned about.

Someone in the house next door had raised a window. Patty Lee did not know the people next door. They had just moved in the day before.

"Are you going to plant a garden?" the next-door lady was asking as she smiled. "Would you like some morning-glory seeds?" Patty Lee smiled back.

"Oh, yes, thank you. I love morning-glories."

"Would you come to my door and get them?" the next-door lady called again. Patty Lee laid her seeds and her tools on the grass. She was soon swinging the garden gate behind her.

The next-door lady looked as smiling when Patty Lee came near as she had from across the garden. She handed Patty Lee a little paper of seeds, then she took her to the window.

"You see, my dear, I want to give something to you and your garden, for I shall look out upon it all summer," the lady said.

Patty Lee stood looking at her own back yard from the next-door lady's window. It seemed almost like a strange place as she looked upon it. It was very pretty. Pretty except for that bare spot along the fence where she had not wanted to plant her seeds. That spot had nothing in it to make it pretty. The ground was full of stones. The fence was bare.

Patty Lee did not like the look of it. She stood so quietly that it made the next-door lady ask, "What is it, Patty Lee?"

Patty Lee smiled and nodded toward the garden.

"I have changed my mind," she said. "I am going to plant my garden in that bare spot—morning-glories to cover the fence, marigolds and pansies in front—then you will not have that bare spot to look at all summer. It looks worse over here than it does from our garden."

The next-door lady stood looking ing at Patty Lee, a little light came into her eyes.

"Why Patty Lee!" she said, "then I think I shall have to go over into your yard and look at mine."

Patty Lee and the next-door lady laughed and talked as they went out and hurried through the gate. When they reached Patty Lee's yard, the next-door lady looked across at her own. Sure enough, she stood quite as still as Patty Lee had stood. She even shook her head at what she saw.

"My, my! It does look different, doesn't it? That wall under the window is so straight and so plain. I think I shall have to plant a few morning-glories there for you to look at."

Patty Lee was quiet and looked at the wall.

"What is it, Patty Lee? Don't you think that you will like morning-glories there?" the next-door lady asked.

Patty Lee turned and looked at her. Her eyes were sparkling with fun now.

"Oh, yes," she said. "Morning-glories will be lovely there. I was just thinking how nice it is to plant our gardens for each other instead of just for ourselves. It is much more fun."

[These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

Telling Stories in Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Every piece of music has a name just as a book must have a title. But music has no words and can speak only by imitating sounds in nature, such as bird calls, the wind, or the sea.

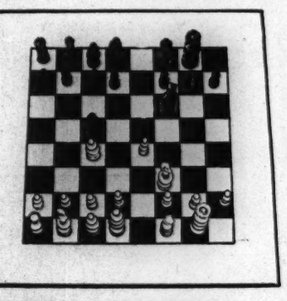
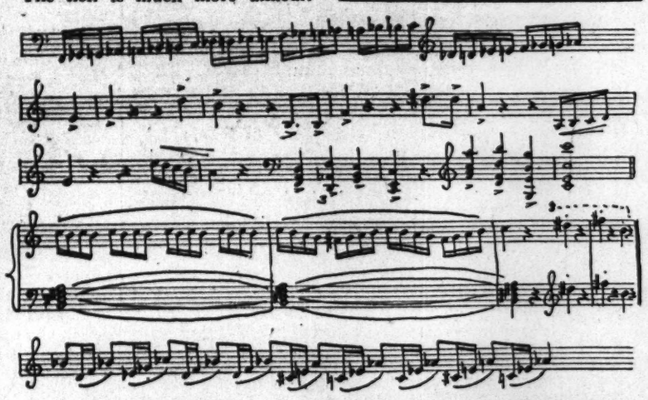
"Cuckoo" is a good title for a piece of music, because the cuckoo is so easily recognized by its call, which has two notes, the second note a minor third below the first, like G and E in the middle octave of the piano.

The nightingale is famous for his trills, and so can be imitated in music by playing trills, as, for instance, C, D, C, D, C, D, C, D (played *very* fast).

The bumblebee can be imitated by playing a chromatic scale around a note, going up and down, like a buzz.

The hen is much more difficult to imitate, and the cock-a-doodle-do is pretty hard, too. Still harder it is to meow. The cat's meow is a sliding sound, so a violinist can make it by slipping his finger over a string, but it won't come out at all on the piano.

But there are several pieces which picture a cat (or a kitten) walking across the keyboard. The famous composer, Scarlatti, wrote a whole fugue, inspired by his cat who jumped onto the keys of his piano and walked across G, B flat, E flat, F sharp, B flat, and C sharp. It is much more convenient for a cat to walk on the black keys than on the white keys, for there is more distance between the black keys, so the cat's paws have enough ground to step upon.



These Musical Phrases Illustrate a Chess Board Showing the Position of the Game After the First Eight Moves—the King's Pawns, the Knights and the Bishops Having Moved, and the Castling Done on Both Sides—Wind, Storm and Three Raindrops, and Galloping Horses

Of larger animals, the horses are easiest to imitate in music, not by their neighing, of course, but by their hoofs.

It is very difficult to picture fine weather in music, but stormy weather, with rain and wind, comes out very well. The wind can be blown at the rate of twelve notes a second by playing a chromatic scale upward. If you add loud raindrops, staccato, you will get a fairly good storm.

Beethoven could play improvizations imitating his friends' manners, so that they guessed at once whom he meant. It is not as difficult as it seems. A person who likes practical jokes would fit into a musical piece of a lively and gay nature, played in quick time. There is even a special form called scherzo, which is simply the Italian word for a joke.

An elderly and stern-looking person could be pictured in a piece of a very grave and slow kind, played way down in the basses, in a minor key. Then a naughty child can be pictured by a piece of music played way up on the keyboard, in the treble, with all kinds of wrong notes, put in on purpose to show up the little mischief.

Just for fun I tried once to picture a chess game in music. I composed eight moves and then played them to the world chess champion, and he immediately named every single move correctly. In the musical illustrations on this page you will find this chess game, and also the music of the wind, the cat walking on the keys, a storm with three staccato raindrops, a nightingale, a herd of galloping horses, a hen, a bumblebee, a cuckoo. Of course you will have no trouble to tell at once which is which, although a friend of mine got mixed up between the hen and the nightingale. (I'm sure *you* will know the difference.)

Musical Forms

Every musical composition must have a *form*, that is, it must begin and end so that there is some connection.

In the Fugue, the opening phrase, or the subject, is usually repeated at the very end, as if to say, "I am the leader, and I shall have the first word, and also the last word."

In other musical forms it is very much the same: the leading musical phrase must always come back to show that a piece of music is not a collection of musical stamps, but rather a picture made up of little tunes and phrases closely connected with each other.

You can use bird calls, or galloping horses, or raindrops, or anything you like, but you must connect the different subjects so that the complete picture makes sense.

There is an orchestral composition called "The Alpine Symphony," which is something like a musical travel book, and it has pretty nearly everything, from mountain cows to a terrific storm. There is even a wind machine, a big barrel rolled under a piece of canvas so as to produce a howling noise like a wind. But the first musical phrase comes back at the end, and in the very same key.

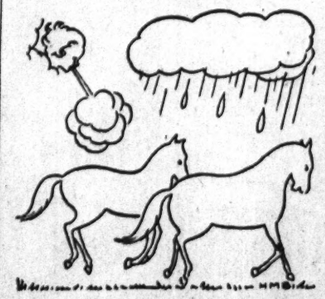
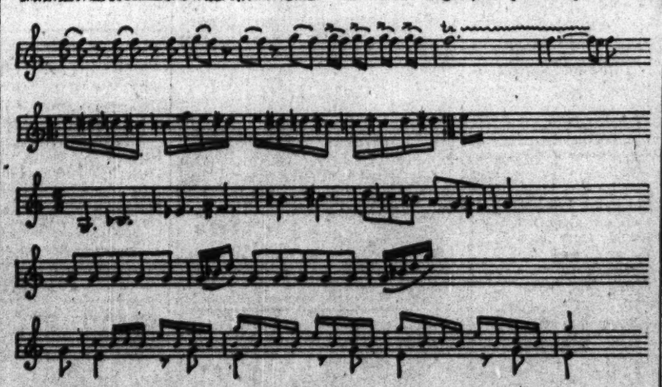
The simplest musical form is like this:

—I say yes!
—And I say no!
—But I said yes!

This form has three parts. The first and the third are alike. The middle part is quite different. (That's why I made it say, no.) Most of our songs are built in this form, and also such large compositions as Sonata and Symphony.

In our next article we shall learn all about different forms in music, their names, and their uses.

[This is the eighteenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]



Here Are Some Bars of Music Illustrating a Cat Walking on the Keys; a Nightingale; a Cackling Hen; a Buzzing Bumble Bee and a Cuckoo. Can You Tell Which Is Which? If You Are Not Sure, Look Up the Answers Printed Upside Down in Another Column on This Page

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Trend of the Camp Program Is Toward Informality

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

YWCA Camps as an Example

Girls Plan Group Life But Individuality Flowers

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With school books put away and classrooms closed for the summer, grown-ups and children alike naturally turn to the out-of-doors. Many are even now around at summer camps, sniffing the scent of balsam, anticipating the fun of sleeping out under the stars, and feeling the urge to start on a long hike along wooded trails.

Camps in the United States are undergoing two distinct changes. In the first place more camps are being established for adults and for families, on the theory that grown people need to get away from the usual home routine as much as children. Camps for farm women are becoming more popular, too. In the second place there is a gradual swinging over from the old philosophy in camp living to a new one.

Competitive Sports Were Overdone

The old-time camp, and there still are some, put much emphasis on sports. Unless the camper were careful he would find himself in the tenseness of tournaments and contests trying to see if he could swim the farthest, jump the highest, throw the ball with the neatest curve. Competitive games and matches were overdone, it is now admitted by camp experts.

Regimentation was the order of the day. Campers rose with the whistle, washed their faces on schedule time, took a dip in the lake at the same moment, ate on the dot, worked on a bead bag from two to three o'clock, walked from three to four, rehearsed on a play from four to five, and so on, everything timed to the minute.

Now the trend is away from this strict schedule. The goal in some of the more progressive camps today is to "give campers an experience in normal living with others, to learn co-operation, and to accomplish things in a community way by means of democratic processes." Most of all, one of the aims is to effect personal and social adjustments. In other words, the objective is to give campers an opportunity to do their own planning and contribute something to their own community living.

Individual Contributions

The Chicago YWCA c..ps—one for high school girls, and one for business girls—are both introducing these new ideas of letting the campers plan their own program, have their own chosen rest, and expecting them to go back home feeling that the camp has done something to them individually.

The camp for Girl Reserves of high school age has a particular advantage in that it is a camp "in-the-making." It is about 35 miles southwest of Chicago in rolling Illinois country and is really a 200-acre estate being converted into a camp. One requirement is that the girl stay at least two weeks because it is thought that unless she stays that long there can be no continuity in the family co-operative plan of living together, according to Miss Jeannette KisKaddon, camp director for the Metropolitan Girl Reserve department of the Chicago YWCA.

As the camp is new there are many things to do, such as cleaning the willows out of the creek, making a stone walk to the craft house, doing some repair work down in the canyon cut by a little stream which rushes through the countryside, and so on. Shortly after the girls arrive they hear about the make-up of the camp, some of the things which need doing, and gradually they become interested and choose a project for their two-weeks' stay. As time goes on there is an outdoor fireplace to be built, a sundial to be made, a fish pool to construct. Always firewood must be gathered, tennis courts marked off, and the archery range measured.

"We Must Do The Thing Together"

As each group of girls plans its work and play, this thought is kept uppermost: "We must do the thing together, we must see that others are having a good time as well as ourselves, we must watch our attitude toward others as we work and accomplish," Miss KisKaddon explained.

In this effort at community living and encouraging better citizenship, it is found that often girls must learn to act and conduct themselves quite differently from the way they moved about in their own home. In fact, some of the facts about her way of living at home are found out in advance in order to help correct any selfishness, self-will, or unwholesome family relationships.

"What kind of food does your daughter like?" is one of the items in the questionnaire the parents fill out in advance. The question looks simple. But it sometimes reveals much about the family routine. If the mother, for instance, answers, "Mary eats anything and is glad to get it," the camp director comes to one conclusion. But if it takes a mother three pages to explain all about the fussiness of the child in eating and appeals to the director to watch well and cater to her eccentricities, then the camp director reads much between the lines about the girl's family environment.

Other questions about spending money, the number of brothers and sisters, the number of grown people in the family, the amount of work the girl does at home—all these give some basis for the efforts of the camp staff to help the girl to happier and more contented living when she returns.

For Business Girls

"Forest Beach," the other Chicago "Y" camp, is for business girls who come for week-ends or for a longer stay. The camp is in a choice spot on the sand dunes overlooking Lake Michigan around at the southeast tip of the lake in the State of Michigan.

To this high bluff with a serene blue lake in front and wooded paths sloping down at the back, business girls come to get away from typewriters, adding machines, factory wheels, time cards, and the pavements of city streets. But they do not have a hard and fast schedule mapped out for them. On the contrary, they gather around the fireplace in the big lounge room the first evening and begin to pool their ideas concerning what shall be the general character of their activities for the week.

"The only rules are 'arriving at meals on time' and 'swimming only when the guard is on duty,'" remarked Miss Marguerite Riegel, Metropolitan Business Girls Secretary for the Chicago "Y."

World News Popular

Every day toward the end of the noon meal one of the staff members gives "The Camp Views the News." It is a very popular event, and often starts a discussion. Many times girls leave the table in groups still talking about "hours of work," "labor conditions," "security laws." This, in turn, leads to dramatizing little skits based on the news.

But almost any evening at this camp of business girls you may find campers taking their blankets down to the beach. There they lie flat on their backs watching the flaky sunset clouds and then the stars, identifying the Great Dipper and pointing out the Milky Way. Then they climb into their blanket bags for a night's rest with the swish of the waves for lullaby.

Courtesy of the Chicago Y. W. C. A.

The Five Upper Photographs Are From Forest Beach Camp, New Buffalo, Mich., the Chicago Y. W. C. A. Camp for Business Girls. Here We See the Girls on Vacation of Two Weeks or More, Enjoying Tennis, Swimming in Lake Michigan, Boating, or Resting as They Have a Quiet Chat on the Porch of the Recreation Building, With a Glimpse of the Beach Beyond. The Path Through the Woods Leads Down to the Beach. Below—The Four Girls Clustered Around the Stone Fireplace Are at Lemont Camp, the Camp for Girl Reserves Sponsored by the Chicago Y. W. C. A.

Shopping For Higher Learning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Boys and girls graduating from high school but still looking for more education are dragging their parents around Chicago this summer on "educational shopping tours" to sample institutions of higher learning with the idea of finding where they would like to anchor.

They go in tours averaging about 150 a jaunt. The trips, first organized last summer, have been so profitable both to the schools and the visitors that more institutions have been scheduled for this season, it is found. Parents find it more interesting and practical to get on the inside of the schools and see the educational processes in action than to read school catalogues and advertising folders, it is reported.

Some 22 tours have been planned this summer for excursions through trade schools, business colleges, art schools and universities, according to J. K. Seltzer, director. They are sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education in co-operation with the Works Progress Administration.

In each school the visitors are shown through the buildings, and attend classes to see the in-training typists, draftsmen, designers, cooks, bakers, and students of philosophy and higher learning, and the features of the institution are explained by a member of the staff.

The mothers and fathers not only have a chance to visit some of the old established universities which they knew about in their own school days, but they have an introduction to the newer schools, associated with industry, where modern air conditioning, electric refrigeration and other technical subjects are taught.

On Being an Artist

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An artist, says our first speaker, is one who sees beauty where the untrained eye sees only commonplace. An artist, he goes on, is one who sees "the love which lies behind." He is one who sees possibilities. That is worth thinking over, isn't it? Are you an artist—or seeking to be? The world needs more of this kind.—Chairman.

Seeing Possibilities
California

Dear Round Table Friends:

Experience justifies a good many of us in the belief that creative efforts in the fields of art and literature lie in a realm to which we have no key. I remember quite vividly how, when I was very young, I made the discovery that there were some people who could fashion something out of nothing by the dextrous use of their hands doing service to their fancies, but that I was one who could only succeed at fashioning nothing out of something—and at a great deal of trouble to myself. So I early abandoned all faith in myself as, say, a maker of doll houses for my baby sister, and learned to content myself with plans for what I would make if I could.

Now I am doing no better, but I have decided that it is a good thing, now and then, to pretend that one has artistic ability. The artist is one—perhaps this is as good a definition as you could expect from one who is not an artist—who sees beauty where the untrained eye sees the commonplace. Or, better still, one might say that the artist is one who sees what Laurence Housman calls "the love concealed." In his book of poems bearing just that name, he speaks of those who "with distant mind" love not their "fellow-kind," as those who have no ability either to love God or find "the love which lies behind." So it is good for us all to be artists in such a sense—to become skilled at seeing that which underlies and is the true essence of what is apparent. An artist is one who sees possibilities.

I have been having a profitable time in this regard by discovering that some of the handsome instances of color printing which have appeared in the Monitor Magazine Section look very attractive when put under glass. In my possession were two or three interesting pictures which had been so long on my walls that they had nothing new to tell me, so I have deprived them of their frames and substituted, at least for the rest of the summer, some excellent old flower studies and a curious circus picture—and the result is so good that not only am I happily aware that I can frame pictures, but I also feel rather like a man with a new studio.

Another scope for action is afforded by the opportunity to write. Lots of people are sure that they can't, and for no other reason than that they never try. It is a good thing to do; sometimes one obtains surprising results. Indeed, I do so invariably that were it not for a convenient waste basket, I should be surprised into continual discouragement. But the articles I never submit and the letters, I never mail have been exceptionally helpful to their writer by way of object lessons, and occasionally from their number has come one of sufficient interest to be passed along.

(Mr.) K. H.

Broadened Her Viewpoints
Illinois

Dear Friends:

I have been wanting to write to the Youth Round Table again for several weeks but hesitated doing so because my first letter was published only last December. However, our Chairman has issued a call for letters, so here I am. Since I last wrote I have made a wonderful correspondent friend in England, and have found much to be grateful for in this friendship. Many of my narrow views have been completely changed, and I hope that I have been able to impart something of value about the United States. I heartily agree with the ideas on international correspondence held by Mr. T. T., as expressed in his letter published May 18.

When our Chairman called for letters from Canada our Canadian neighbors answered promptly; this has also been the case with our Australian friends. Now, I ask, where are our neighbors to the south? Surely, the Round Tablers in South America, Mexico, and the Pacific islands have something of interest to add to our pleasant weekly discussions!

(Miss) M. F. C.

As this meeting of the Round Table "moves to adjourn," an exciting thing happens. Winging in on the morning mail is a letter from Valparaiso, Chile—our first from South America! Isn't it fine to know that we can now add that continent to our Round Table atlas? Next week we are giving a large share of the meeting to a youth hostel bicycle trip in Michigan; but the week after that our meeting will lead off with this welcome first-fruits from South America.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

Ideas From the Printed Page

Methods of Silent Reading as Now Taught in Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two books of particular interest to teachers of English are here touched upon. "Teaching High School Students to Read," by Stella S. Center and Gladys L. Persons, is English Monograph No. 6 of the National Council of Teachers of English, published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $2.25. This is a volume recording and discussing an undertaking in Theodore Roosevelt High School in New York City to reduce retardation in reading. The project, financed by WPA grants, included study and remedial work with approximately 500 boys and girls, under teachers especially equipped by training and experience to carry such work forward. In addition to graphs, charts, and a full exposition of the technical aids to measuring eye movements, etc., are excellent chapters on silent reading, both for study and recreation, the teaching of silent reading, and the relation between scholarship and the ability to read. Case studies in some of the chapters are also illuminating.

It might interest the general reader of this page to see a list of the major purposes of silent reading as given in the chapter on "Silent Reading—a Definition."

Major Purposes Of Work-Type Reading

Some of the major purposes of work-type reading are listed as follows:

1. To acquire information.
2. To draw conclusions.
3. To form opinions.
4. To find answers to questions or problems.
5. To discover new problems.
6. To evaluate materials.
7. To acquire more effective modes of reasoning and thinking.
8. To visualize details.

"Certain techniques or ways of reading are useful aids in achieving these purposes," we are told, "and students should be taught them as techniques; furthermore, they should be trained to select and choose the technique most helpful when they are reading under their own power."

Some of the most useful of these techniques are listed as follows:

1. Finding the central thought.
2. Recognizing key words and sentences.
3. Outlining.
4. Summarizing.
5. Determining general principles and illustrations.
6. Reviewing systematically.
7. Interpreting by bringing one's knowledge to bear upon the reading.
8. Reproducing in one's own language.
9. Skimming.
10. Following directions.

On Which You Can Build Exercises

If you have felt that you are slow or weak in silent reading this list may help you to give yourself a set of exercises. The able reader, who seems to get a great deal out of his reading and yet who reads quickly (contrary to general opinion, the two go together), probably has mastered most if not all of the above techniques somewhere along the line. Happily the school, which used to leave us to sink or swim where techniques of reading are concerned, now recognizes that silent reading is a thing to be actually taught. Children, therefore, have a right to receive training in methods of reading, which is more than learning to recognize words, and if you are a parent, you may feel it important to learn what this training should include.

In the field of recreatory reading some of the major purposes given in this chapter are:

1. To share experiences intelligently.
2. To satisfy and stimulate emotions.
3. To find material for reflection.
4. To develop a philosophy of life.
5. To experience esthetic delight.

The techniques for recreatory reading are more subtle and therefore more difficult to gauge or teach, for we are in the realm of artistic procedure, training the imagination, awakening inspiration.

Book Lists And Discussions

The second book is "Further Studies in Reading" and is Year Book No. 2 of the New York City Association of Teachers of English. It is in the form of a bound multigraphed report, published by Noble and Noble, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, at $1.50. Among other things it contains a stimulating book list of contemporary titles, under Biography, Fiction, Poetry, etc., and classified by high school age-interest according to actual surveys.

This little volume is made up of the "reports" (only they are more interesting than the usual articles classed under that name) of six committees "whose aim was to reinforce the program of reading instruction where it seemed to be weakest." A list of the specific aims will give an idea of what is available in this book: 1. A committee to study ways of developing critical-mindedness through reading. (Contains stimulating analyses and suggestions.) 2. To list the most recently published books suitable for high school reading. (Contains the booklists above mentioned. 3. To recommend the best methods of teaching pupils how to read newspapers and magazines. (Contains fine project ideas, questions, etc.) 4. To study the relation of the radio and motion pictures to reading. (Brief, but analyzes influence of both on reading. Movie part is perhaps the slightest contribution in the volume, considering the study and correlation being made of movie-going by the Cleveland Public Library and elsewhere.) 5. To recommend the best ways of stimulating boys and girls to read, and the best ways of recording their readings and their reactions. (Contains a discussion of motivation, a list of books, and suggestions for "book reports.") 6. To conduct an aggressive campaign to secure larger appropriations for school libraries. (This section is most helpful, and on a subject very little studied or discussed. It contains a list of some 52 books for a contemporary bookshelf, a study of the size and scope of the library equipment in relation to the school, and statistics on costs.)

A third book might be mentioned here—a book essentially for the specialist: "Controlled Reading," by Earl A. Taylor, University of Chicago Press, $3.50. This is a highly technical study of the physical aspects of reading method. It reports scientific data concerning the research in eye-movement photography as a diagnostic technique and an exposition of the use of special apparatus for measuring and gauging in this field.

MILLICENT TAYLOR

Guidance Plan At Simmons

Aids Each Girl in Choosing Professional Training

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new guidance plan adopted last year at Simmons College, Boston, Mass., received its first actual test recently when undergraduates who had completed their first year of study finally selected their sophomore courses and the professional schools they would enter next September.

In announcing the result, President Bancroft Beatley said 20 per cent of the class of approximately 330 girls had changed the vocational choices which they gave upon entering college and that the plan apparently had proved an approach to a solution of the perennial problem of professional guidance of undergraduates.

Previously, each student entering Simmons selected at the outset that one of the 10 schools which led to the profession of her choice. These are the schools of English, library science, general science, business and secretarial studies, home economics, social work, social studies, physical education, nursing, and the Prince school of store service education.

Under the present system all entering students, while still indicating their professional preferences, are treated as a single class, select a general first year program under the direction of faculty advisers and make their choices of school or vocation only at the close of the freshman year.

The machinery for assisting the girls in making a more mature and enlightened decision as to their life work is set in motion as soon as their applications for admission are accepted during the summer months. Each is then placed in touch with a faculty adviser who meets the student when she reports in September.

Each of the 40 advisers has a group of eight or nine girls, the small group making possible frequent conferences. In addition, each school director addresses the students during the year on the work of his particular school and the achievements of its graduates, and members of the freshman class may discuss with Dr. H. Leigh Baker, director of guidance, the results of tests on individual interest and aptitude.

During the first part of the year all the students meet in opportunity classes in which are discussed such topics as college goals and values, planned use of time, methods of study, use of the library and personality development.

One result of the close relation between student and adviser has been the more scientific selection of first year courses. Armed with the student's secondary school record and other available information, the adviser has been able to recommend second year work in English, history or other subjects for outstanding girls, or to prescribe special classes to bring others up to the required standard.

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Waste Land

IT SEEMED to me rather a wild goose chase. For I'd seen Cedar Swamp, from Jordan Road, a vast, flat bowl lying dark and forbidding between the hills, and there was nothing of interest there. And David Chenery agreed.

"Wouldn't go myself, but I promised Brooks. His wood lot there runs with mine, and he wants to locate the bounds. His lot," David added temptingly, "was laid out to old Shad Babcock in 1689."

To that bait I rose. This great swamp had been divided among the early Jaalam settlers; but how did David know which lot had been Shad's? His shaggy eyebrows ran up like white mice under his gray thatch, and he fumbled in the cherry secretary; I had a tantalizing glimpse of a folded, linen-backed map, of names in copper-plate script.

"One of Sam Bullard's," he rumbled. "Done in 1768. Interestin', sort of. Let you see it, sometime. Of course, if you came along now—."

I CAME. AND David chuckled to himself as we swirled along. Still, I persisted, this must be a bootless errand. And David nodded.

"Nothing there. Why I hang onto my lot, I do' know. Waste land."

The Ridge Road rose, then turned, and under the flat arches of maples we looked down into this vast bowl, the flat bottom land almost black-green with cedars. David pointed with his whipstock.

"About midway's my lot. We'll take Beaver Dam Ro'd, meet Brooks, go in from there." He looked at me sidelong. "Bright young man, that."

He was. A newcomer, a small neat man; under his rigid rule, his accountant's habit of mind, the old Ash place had become a miracle of neatness. This wood lot went with it, and Brooks, I guessed, had got his tax bill, wondered what he was paying for.

"Just that," said David. "Makes me wonder, sometimes, too."

THE MARE PICKED a cautious way down hill, paced across the old beaver dam curving over marshland. Beyond this, Brooks waited by his station wagon. He tucked away his watch as we drew up; but, when he said: "On time. Jump in," David thought that he'd better come with us. Brooks answered: "I can get anywhere with this," and David said drily that he didn't doubt it—but could he get out again? And Brooks climbed in. Wedged between us, he looked back as we turned into an old wood road. David rumbled: "Safe enough there. No passing," but one felt that it wasn't concern over the car, on Brooks' part. It was a sense of power and command that he was leaving. He wouldn't, I thought, like Cedar Swamp.

This wood road dipped to rank grass and bright brown water; then the swale ended, and the deep-cut road became a tunnel through the green dusk of the cedars. Silently the undulant ground swells of this great swamp folded about our slow progress. There was the scent of marsh water and sun-distilled evergreen, the small hum of insects, a deep jungle peace. From the Ridge Road this great swamp had seemed dark, forbidding. But this was not so. It was rich, inexhaustible, permanent; the high, conical cedars stood thick, touching hands. Men had cut here for rails, for fence posts; that need had passed. Then sawmills sang beside the Jaalam streams while men tallied cedar shingles; that, too, had passed. There was still the slow, meandering brook, the marsh water, the sun, ever a fresh growth of fragrant green. The wheel grated on a rough granite post, and David murmured: "Duncan's lot." It was studded with great stumps, and a thick young growth of cedar and hardwood rose above a blueberry jungle, the bushes heavy with greenish-white clusters. Brooks leaned forward, peering left and right. Behind his back David's eyes met mine. He winked.

THE MAN DIDN'T like it. Some sense of order in him resented the primeval simplicity, the quiet and abiding peace of this place. And now, in his quick voice, he questioned David. Good land, yes. The lots ran about ten acres each, ranging from the brook to the circumference line. About fifty lots in all. Then David said: "Your line is hereabouts," and drew up. We looked at Sam Bullard's map, now, at the clear, black bound lines, the old names in that confident script. And David was puzzled. There should be a bound stone by the road, but we ranged and failed to find it. Brooks was irritated; David said slowly: "One way's to go back to Duncan's, pace it off from there." He rubbed his nose, looked at me. The mare whickered. There were four of us, and David said: "Well, Ben."

His feet had been noiseless on the soft earth. Ben Lovell was quiet, aquiline, a tall man with a dark Indian face, a neat and faded blue shirt open at his corded throat. The mare bent her crest and nuzzled his shirt as he rubbed her ears. He had been looking over the blueberries; a master crop on his lot. His brown eyes flicked to David's map, and he drawled: "Following old Sam's footsteps?"

DAVID'S VOICE CHANGED. Here, in Ben Lovell, was an authority outranking his. David's lands were far-flung; Ben's were but a few acres. David had sat in the Great and General Court; Ben had never held even town office. But David's folks had come here just before the Revolution, while Ben's had harried King Philip, and had been at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. And there was a new, a queer note of deference in David as he outlined our perplexity.

"Your boundstun's by the brook," Ben said softly. "Show you?"

And Brooks, noting this new note in David but mistaking it, put his foot in it. He said: "I'll go half on any expense, Chenery."

Ben's brown hand, stroking the mare's wet nose, didn't falter, though his eyes flickered. He said: "No trouble," and we followed him. It was cool under the great cedars, but David mopped his forehead. The land sloped slowly east, and there were pools like dark mirrors, a sunlit glint of open meadow ahead. Here was a stand of young growth, a sign of cutting the past winter. At Brooks' question Ben Lovell shrugged, said: "Do' know. Someone wanting fence posts, likely. Your side of the line? Maybe. Good hand with an ax, whoever it was." He picked up broad chips, sniffed deeply of their clean, rich, cedary smell. Then we pushed through fringing berry bushes and blinked against the full sunlight of the meadow. Bright, cool water glinted underfoot between the grass tussocks, and Brooks picked a cautious way, balancing and teetering. Ben found the stone, a rough, leaning pillar of granite. And what had been maturing in Brooks came forth.

"THIS," HE SAID, "could be drained." And when David, contemplating this pool of meadow with the brown glint of the brook threading it, said brusquely 'twould be scarcely worth while, Brooks said: "I mean the whole. Deepen the brook, straighten it; a month with a power shovel would do it."

David said: "So What for?"

"Reclaim it, man." He gestured, balanced on two grass tussocks. "What use is it? Waste land. No profit in it."

And he elaborated, building up a swift picture. Drained, with roads cut through, this jungle cleared, the layout would be ideal for small subsistence farms. We listened, saw small white houses rise, tilled acres spread, this great valley open to the sun. It was possible, yes; but desirable? One had a quick sense of this small man gesturing against the stillness of sixty-foot cedars, a grasshopper voice lifted against the enduring peace. David didn't look at me; Ben picked at his broad cedar chip, drew deep of the sweet fragrance of the swamp. Only his lips twisted, quivering at the corners. Brooks flung him a direct, a challenging question.

"Is it good for anything, now?"

"Do' know," Ben answered gently. "One of those patches, I guess, that were thrown in to hold the world together."

THE PHRASE WAS common coin; the tone of Ben's quiet voice gave it meaning. Surely, offhand, he had hit it. One caught at the thought and held it as Brooks' voice went on against the peace, the brooding silence. How short, always, was the step from the streets, the close houses, the busy men busily planning, to the great quiets such as this; to mountains, to deep woods, to the good gray waste of the sea, to the primeval quiet and steadiness that held the world together. We were never far from that. One perceived this, for a clear instant; then Brooks' voice stopped and the great silence closed in gently. And one was sorry for him as his quick, puzzled eyes searched us.

"Reclaimed, yes," murmured Ben. "But reclaimed from what? Show you the other bounds, if you like."

And as we threaded back, through the thick green, to the wood road, David chuckled now and then. That, I thought, was because Brooks would now unwillingly but thriftily husband this lot; he would cut, would conserve, but never would he understand, never could he really own it. But in this I was mistaken.

"Nothing of interest here," chuckled David. "Nothing."

And now it was I who mopped my forehead, though it was cool under the great cedars.

DANIEL CHASE

Summer Storm

You will remember it wherever you are:
The murmuring of rain before it gets as far
As the curing hay that lies in fragrant windrows
In a lovely pattern away from the eastern windows
Where you stand to watch the team come in in a hurry
Out of the field, alien with sulphur lightning.
The big drops race and win with a warning flurry
Drummed on the panes and on the horses' tightening
Flanks with a spurt of dust to mark each hit.
The rippling muscles twitch with the feel of it.
Dry and secure you watch the beaten hay go under,
Trampled beneath the infinitesimal feet
Of the rain's invading lines;
Seeing no longer the windrow's crisp designs,
But hearing too well the sodden swish
Of storm and the dulling thunder.

LOUIS STODDARD

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APPROACH TO AGEB: *A Painting by Charles Hovey Pepper*

MR. PEPPER has taken to himself a privilege, usually reserved to authors, and has painted a series of pictures of a land that might be, but never was.

Ageb is a fabulous country which exists only in the imagination of the artist. Seeing the whole group of pictures, side by side in a gallery, one is as absorbed as in reading an exciting travel book which describes a country one has never visited. There is something Oriental in these pictures, particularly in the portraits of the inhabitants.

To reach this fantastic land, according to Mr. Pepper, one must "leave London on a British boat and get off at Calcutta. Then up to Darjeeling; and that is seven thousand feet up in the air; arrived, get a north room on Mount Everest with windows looking out on Kinchinjunga, looming aloft twenty-eight thousand feet, stupendous in its majesty." Later on in his delightful description, he says: "To get to Wok or Ageb, one must lie on the sofa and close one's eyes."

But this time Mr. Pepper has done the dreaming and one need not close one's eyes, for the landscape lies fully revealed already. Ageb is a painter's fancy come to life, a wonderful and a magic place. The world of actualities is the poorer, for the reason that Ageb is a country of unsubstantial fabric.

Breakfast on the Terrace

What may you serve me? Just the regular
Terraces stepping down to meet the pond,
And please remember that I like them far
From raw—mellowed with sunlight; and beyond
I'll have two swans. Be careful that the white
Moves with still majesty against the green,
And don't forget I take my awning light
And scalloped, where the oleanders lean.

For all three squirrels you may bring the toast
Unbuttered, while the catbird takes it thick
And crunchy; fill his finger-bowl at most
Two-thirds, and set it yonder on the brick.
That will be all this morning. And you know
That I prefer the service rather slow!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Smythe and the Coolins

THERE are few things more tremendous than a first sight of the Coolins. I crossed the ferry at Kyle of Loch Alsh one summer evening, driving westwards into the heart of Skye and into the sunset. The Red Hills, on my left hand, glowed a rich crimson in the fading light; and the sea inlets at their feet were molten streams of iridescent gold. All was color and splendor and pageantry.

Then suddenly, as I came round a shoulder of one of the Red Hills, this magnificence of tint and hue was completely blotted out. The horizon was serrated with a range of mountains of almost appalling blackness. The light of the setting sun seemed to have on them no effect whatever, except that their jagged and enormous teeth bit yet the more clearly into a still luminous sky. The inn that I was seeking, with its meals and lounges and crowds of cheery visitors, was near at hand; nevertheless, the Black Coolins sent a chill through my heart.

SINCE THAT DATE, I have looked out sharply for any literature of the Coolins that might exist. Especially have I ransacked the shelves of the London Library, in its mountaineering sections. But, though scores of books have been written about climbs in the Alps, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, not a single serious mountaineering work did I there discover that so much as mentioned the Coolins. Not, that is, until last week.

Two days' research in Bodley at Oxford, however, brought a small reward. In pamphlets of the Scottish Mountaineering Club, some half a century old, I discovered that Sgurr nan Gillean, the most sensational of the mountains of Skye, had been climbed for the first time by a certain Edinburgh professor, J. S. Forbes. And this discovery I made one hundred years to the day after Forbes had got to that strangely fretted and indented summit on the earliest occasion in history. Further research revealed that this Forbes was the son of that Wilhelmina Belsches who nearly broke the heart of the youthful Sir Walter Scott. But, when I came to read the biography of Forbes, though there were pages and pages of references to his achievements in the Alps, not one word could I find about Sgurr nan Gillean, or any of the Coolins.

JUDGE THEN OF my joy when, a few days ago, I discovered that no less celebrated a mountaineer than Mr. F. S. Smythe, the conqueror of Kamet, one of the highest mountains in the world, had written of Sgurr nan Gillean. But my joy was dashed to the ground when I investigated further, and found that Mr. Smythe refers to the Coolins in an essay called "Low Hills." This, indeed, was a humiliation; but, compared with the 28,000 feet of the giants of the Himalayas, the 3300 of the Coolins, I was forced to confess, must seem pretty footling.

Nevertheless, I comforted myself that, though the Coolins are low, they are exciting. A thousand foot precipice is the same, at whatever height one meets it, and Sgurr nan Gillean alone has more than one of these. But a further shock was in store, for Mr. Smythe casually disdains the biggest thrills of the Coolins. He talks of them as lightly as you or I would do of Ludgate Hill. He climbed the pinnacle route of Sgurr nan Gillean "lethargically"; he found that the Coolins as a whole provided a series of pleasant "scrambles." These were sore blows; but, battered and staggering as I am, I rally all my forces together, and assert once more that the Coolins are the most tremendous things I know. But then I have never seen the Himalayas.

H. H.

"Not like you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST recalls with gratitude a wise teacher in the school she attended when quite a child. When the conduct of a pupil did not measure up to the accepted standard, the teacher quietly called the offending one to her desk for a friendly talk. And after briefly reviewing the standard and ideals held as a basis of action, she would remark, "What you did was not like you."

The children probably did not grasp the full import of the statement, but they felt the kindness and sincerity of the rebuke, and went on with renewed effort to measure up in conduct and achievement to the required standard.

After learning something of Christian Science the student often pondered the expression used by the teacher, "Not like you." And through a sincere study of the Bible, in the light of the revelation of Christian Science, she began to see that anything less than perfection is, indeed, not like the real man. In human experience it is both encouraging and inspiring frequently to have called to our attention the fact that disease, disaster, inharmony, fear, hatred, and despair, with which mankind seems surrounded, are not like the real man.

God is Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, all substance and intelligence. Man is the image of God; he is, therefore, perfect. He reflects intelligent action, the harmonious activity of Mind. Man is naturally loving, kind, gentle, generous, wise, free. Anything which seems a part of our conscious experience, but does not measure up to the perfection of spiritual reality, is unknown to God and therefore to the real man; and it can be repudiated, rejected, and proved powerless.

A sick mortal is not the real man. Sickness is not a creation of infinite Mind; therefore, sickness is unreal, powerless, without stability or foundation. Spiritual sense is the opposite of material sense, the suppositional foundation of all disease. In view of the falsity of the evidence of the material senses, it is readily seen that sickness has no foundation in spiritual fact, although to frightened material sense it seems real and powerful.

A sense of lack or limitation is unknown to the real man, who is conscious only of Spirit, which knows no lack. Spirit is omnipresence, the only substance, the infinite All. Man is the heir of God, in full possession of his rich inheritance, abundant supply. Ideas constantly emanate from divine Mind, and man by reflection includes all spiritual ideas.

The Apostle James said (James 1:16, 17): "Do not err, my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Understanding this, we see that disaster, floods, war, epidemics, droughts are not included in God's plan. They are unlike His loving nature, and therefore unlike the experience of the real man. God creates and cares for man. With this knowledge we can rise above the belief in disaster as real, even though we may seem temporarily engulfed in the floods of evil's claims. Many Christian Scientists can gratefully testify that even in the midst of disasters they have experienced a great measure of peace and protection. And this protection was experienced not because God was more attentive to their call than to the call of others, but because their own thought, their purposing, had been in a measure conformed to the demonstrable perfection of infinite Love. A sincere acceptance of Spirit as the one sustaining power, and turning away from matter as possessing power to harm or help, results in protection from the suggestions of so-called mortal mind.

Christ Jesus knew that neither sin, sickness, nor any other inharmony was real. When there was brought to him a woman taken in adultery, he healed her. He knew that sin is unlike reality, and does not belong to God's man. In this recognition lay his healing power. Of the Master's view, Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Progress is hastened as one learns through prayer, watching, and working to see that sin, disease, fear, unhappiness, are unlike the nature of God, and therefore unlike the experience of the real man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Une chose qui ne te ressemble pas"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE certaine Scientiste Chrétienne se souvient avec reconnaissance d'une sage institutrice dont elle fut l'élève dans une petite classe. Lorsque la conduite d'un enfant laissait à désirer, l'institutrice, sans perdre son calme, appelait le coupable auprès d'elle et lui parlait avec bienveillance. Elle rappelait brièvement la norme et l'idéal qui devaient être la base des actes, puis elle ajoutait: "Tu as fait là une chose qui ne te ressemble pas."

Il est probable que les enfants ne saisissaient pas toute la portée de cette remarque, mais ils sentaient la bienveillance et la sincérité de la réprimande; aussi faisaient-ils de nouveaux efforts pour atteindre dans leur conduite et leur travail le niveau désiré.

Une fois qu'elle eut appris à connaître la Science Chrétienne, l'auteur médita souvent cette expression de son ancienne institutrice. "Une chose qui ne te ressemble pas." Elle poursuivit sincèrement l'étude de la Bible, à la lumière de ce que révèle la Science Chrétienne; et graduellement elle put voir qu'en vérité les choses inférieures à la perfection ne ressemblent point à l'homme réel. Dans les circonstances humaines, c'est un encouragement et une inspiration de s'entendre fréquemment rappeler ce fait: la maladie, les désastres, l'inharmonie, la crainte, la haine et le désespoir dont le genre humain paraît entouré ne ressemblent pas à l'homme réel.

Dieu est Esprit, Vie, Vérité, Amour, toute substance, intelligence. L'homme est l'image de Dieu; il doit donc être parfait. Il reflète l'action intelligente, l'activité harmonieuse de l'Entendement. L'homme est naturellement aimable et plein d'amour, doux, généreux, sage et libre. Une chose qui semble faire partie de notre existence consciente mais qui n'atteint pas la perfection de la réalité spirituelle est dans tous les cas inconnue à Dieu, par conséquent à l'homme réel; aussi pouvons-nous la rejeter, la répudier, en prouver l'impuissance.

Un mortel malade n'est pas l'homme réel. La maladie n'est point une création de l'Entendement infini; la maladie est donc irréelle, sans pouvoir, sans stabilité ni fondement. Le sens spirituel est le contraire du sens matériel, base hypothétique de toutes les maladies. Etant donné que le témoignage des sens matériels est faux, on perçoit sans peine que la maladie n'a point de base dans le fait spirituel, quoiqu'elle paraisse réelle et puissante au sens matériel effrayé.

Tout sens de pénurie ou de limitation est inconnu à l'homme réel, qui n'est conscient que de l'Esprit; or l'Esprit ne connaît pas la pénurie. L'Esprit est l'omniprésence, la seule substance, le Tout infini. L'homme, héritier de Dieu, est en pleine possession de son riche héritage, des ressources abondantes. Les idées émanent sans cesse de l'Entendement divin, et par réflexion l'homme renferme toutes les idées spirituelles.

L'apôtre Jacques dit (Jaques 1:16, 17): "Mes frères bien-aimés, ne vous y trompez pas: toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut, et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement." Comprenant cela, nous voyons que les désastres, les inondations, la guerre, les épidémies, la sécheresse ne rentrent pas dans le plan de Dieu. Etant dissemblables à Sa nature aimante, ils sont également dissemblables à ce qu'éprouve l'homme réel. Dieu crée l'homme et prend soin de lui. Connaissant ces faits, nous pouvons nous élever plus haut que la croyance à la réalité des malheurs, même si par moments les prétentions du mal semblent nous couvrir de leurs vagues. Une foule de Scientistes Chrétiens peuvent dire avec reconnaissance que même dans l'infortune ils ont amplement ressenti la paix et la protection. Ils furent protégés non parce que Dieu prêtait une oreille plus attentive à leur appel qu'à celui de leurs semblables, mais parce que leurs propres pensées, leurs intentions, se conformaient dans une certaine mesure à la perfection démontrable de l'Amour infini. Accepter sincèrement l'Esprit comme l'unique pouvoir qui soutient toutes choses; se détourner de la croyance que la matière puisse soit nuire soit aider—voilà ce qui protège le disciple contre les suggestions du prétendu entendement mortel.

Le Christ Jésus savait que le péché, la maladie ou toute autre inharmonie ne sont jamais réels. Lorsqu'on lui amena une femme prise en flagrant délit d'adultère, il put la guérir. Il savait que le péché ne ressemble point à la réalité et n'appartient pas à l'homme de Dieu. Son pouvoir guérisseur était lié à cette reconnaissance. Concernant l'attitude du Maître, Mary Baker Eddy déclare aux pages 476 et 477 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

Les progrès deviennent plus rapides lorsque par la prière, la vigilance et le travail on apprend à voir que le péché, la maladie, la crainte ou le malheur ne ressemblent point à la nature de Dieu et par conséquent n'atteignent pas l'homme réel.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Twilight

This is the hour
When cattle wander
Homeward,
Across ten thousand farms.
They follow the path
Worn by slow
Moving hooves,
Across green pastures.
No hurry here—
No unrest!
Time to stop
Amid the clover!
Leisurely they move,—
Placid creatures
With contented eyes;
Symbol of
Olden days,
When earth had time
For dreams.

MABEL STUART CURRY

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

Both Sides Claim Gains In Boston Wool Strike

In Boston Today

Wool Strike Opens On Its Third Week

BULLETIN

Gov. Charles F. Hurley announced this afternoon that he had arranged his affairs to be ready "on five minutes' notice" to intercede in the strike of Boston wool handlers. Until a later hour today no request for aid in breaking the three-week deadlock over the closed shop issue had been received at the State House from either side.

An early morning battle of letters and telegrams started the third week of Boston's wool strike off today.

To employees out on strike major wool firms late yesterday sent letters by private messenger inviting workers to return to their jobs. According to Elliot Bicknell, chairman of the wool trade committee dealing with the employees, these letters did not mention the deadlock with the union over the closed shop, but said the new higher wage scale would be in effect.

Learning of this strategy, Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the longshoremen's union, immediately telegraphed the workers urging them to continue the strike.

When warehouses opened this morning, both sides claimed partial victories. Mr. Bicknell reported several strikers had returned to work, including 19 in his own firm. Mr. Donovan said that between 250 and 300 strikers were picketing some 25 wool houses and that the number returning to work was negligible.

In the meantime Boston piers were loaded with near capacity stores of wool and reports reaching Boston said wharves in Texas and Gulf ports were jammed with wool being held until congestion lessens here.

Intervention of Gov. Charles F. Hurley was momentarily expected, following a conference with James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries.

Lowest Overpass Bid Is $91,184

Edward M. Matz of Jamaica Plain was today declared the lowest of eight bidders for the contract of repairing the undermined Jamaicaway-Huntington Avenue overpass which collapsed nearly a year ago just before former Gov. James M. Curley could snip the ribbon as a dedicatory flourish.

The low bidder set a figure of $91,184 for the task of reconditioning the overpass which was found by state investigators to have been constructed on a frail foundation in view of the bog upon which it rested. The next lowest bidder was the original contractor, Coleman Brothers of Boston, with a figure of $94,968.

M. F. Gaddis of Boston was highest bidder, asking $132,981 to put the bridge in first-class condition.

With Matz apparently the winner, George H. Delano, chief engineer of the Public Works Department declared that reconditioning would begin probably within the month which reminds commuters into Boston how slowly move the wheels of government. For it was only last August that transportation over this fine-looking bridge was stopped actually before it started when dedication ceremonies were delayed as one end of the $500,000 overpass crumpled and slid into the newly constructed channel for Muddy river.

The first task confronting the contractor will be to drive piles into the soggy soil encountered in that district. To prevent a repetition of the bridge failure which the state attributed to a "take-a-chance" attitude, the bridge will rest upon a floor of cement laid over the steel piles.

Grand Juryman Taken by Police

Boston police reached into the grand jury room today to arrest a newly sworn juror suspected of being involved in the $7200 robbery of a Bristol, Conn., leather concern last April 3.

Judge John P. Swift had scarcely completed enjoining the new panel of 22 members for the fall term to maintain strictest secrecy about the course of their work when two members of the detective division appeared and informed the court they suspected one of the number as being wanted for the holdup. Judge Swift discharged the suspect and he was taken to police headquarters for examination.

Holiday Drunks Show Big Increase

Sharp increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston was noted today by William P. Collins, clerk of the criminal court, following a busy holiday for police.

Mr. Collins, recalling that 6061 were held for court on drunkenness charges and 13,134 released on same charges in 1932, the last year before repeal, said that each succeeding year had seen some increase.

In 1936 6309 persons were brought into court, 13,616 released.

This year, Mr. Collins disclosed, the number of court cases is running about 700 more than at this same time last year and the number of those released is about 14,000 larger.

Speedway Urged On El Structure

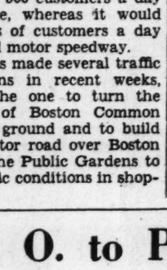
Representative Francis X. Coyne of Dorchester today advocated turning the Boston Elevated structure on Atlantic avenue into an overhead motor speedway at a cost of $5,000,000, which he said the Elevated could readily pay off by charging a 10-cent toll for every one of the millions of automobiles that would use the ramp.

The overhead roadway, similar to those now functioning in New York City, would begin at Beach Street, run along Atlantic Avenue to the North Station and lead into Nashua Street to Sullivan Square, Charlestown. Representative Coyne, who is chairman of Mayor Mansfield's traffic committee, declared that the Elevated had only 500 customers a day over that route, whereas it would have thousands of customers a day on the proposed motor speedway.

Mr. Coyne has made several traffic recommendations in recent weeks, among them the one to turn the Tremont side of Boston Common into a parking ground and to build an elevated motor road over Boston Common and the Public Gardens to relieve the traffic conditions in shopping areas.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; gentle variable winds, mostly northerly.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds, and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	88	Minneapolis	74	92
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	68	72	New York	72	78
Denver	68	96	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	56	94	Philadelphia	70	76
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Louis	74	90
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	80	86	Washington	70	76

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 6.
B—Maximum, July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:38 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet.
Wednesday, 11:07 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Highway Plans for Bay State

By a Staff Artist

Map Showing Proposed Developments

State Planning Board's Long-Range View of Motor Route Needs for Massachusetts

Boston 'Ancients' Attend British Quadricentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—The Honorable Artillery Company, senior unit of the British Territorial Army, starts celebrating today its 400 years of unbroken existence, and the celebrations will be shared by a delegation of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who are scheduled to arrive in England today.

Though the H. A. C. of London disclaims the honor of being the oldest military body in the world, as some authorities say, it does believe itself to be the oldest active regiment in the British Army, while the American "daughter" can look back proudly as far as 1638, when several of the early planters in America, who had been members of the H. A. C. in London, formed on the same lines a company which is now the oldest chartered military unit in the New World.

Four hundred years ago England was troubled, as now, about the defense of her shores, and King Henry VIII granted a charter on Aug. 25, 1537, to a company of gentlemen officially styled the "Overseers of the Fraternity of Guylde of St. George for the Encouragement of the Science of Artillery, that is, to witt for Long-Bowes, Cross-Bowes, and Hand-Gonnes."

Could Wear Fine Garb

The charter was well worth having. Members were allowed to wear silk, satin, velvet or damask, and these materials could be of any color save only purple, which was regal, or scarlet, which was to be worn only by a judge.

The charter also exempted the members from jury service; it gave them the privilege (now shared by the Royal Marines, the Buffs, the Grenadiers and the Royal Fusiliers) of marching through the City of London with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating, and colors flying, a privilege which was accorded to the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

'Roads to Peace' Debate Planned By Six Speakers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 6—Rhetorical fireworks are expected tonight, as a belated Fourth of July celebration of independence of viewpoints, at a panel discussion on "Which Way to Peace," arranged by the New England Institute of International Relations, now in its second and last week at Wellesley College.

Six speakers who have agreed to join in the discussion are: Brig. Gen. Daniel A. Needham; the Rev. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. Hugo F. Simon, former German consul general in Chicago and of the German general staff during the World War; Francis J. Russell, Boston lawyer, and the Rev. Burford Parry, of the Wellesley Congregational Church.

The panel discussion, which is one of the highlights of the institute program, will be held in Alumnae Hall begining at 8:15 p. m. and will be open to the public.

The Rev. Mr. Libby and Bess Goodykoontz, assistant commissioner of education in the Federal Office of Education, both arrived during the week end to conduct three-day morning lecture courses attended by members of the institute. Their first groups met yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Libby is a veteran peace leader and his National Council for the Prevention of War is one of the largest and most active organizations in the American peace movement. It is particularly interested in careful observation of legislation at Washington, where it maintains an office.

Miss Goodykoontz has served in her present capacity at the Office of Education in Washington since 1929, where her particular responsibility is direction of research and investigation. She is also a member of the advisory board of the Progressive Education Association.

The subject of her lecture course is "The Schools and International Affairs." In it she is reviewing the problems faced by teachers in this direction, and is outlining methods and resources for dealing with international affairs in the schools and colleges of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Libby's subject is "Community Education in World Affairs." In addition to discussing organizations and projects used to promote education in world affairs, he is reviewing current legislation of interest to peace workers.

Unavoidable circumstances compelled the leaders of the institute to substitute for the meeting originally scheduled for last night, a lecture by Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, professor of political science at the University of Buffalo, who has been invited to address the Hague Academy of International Law next summer.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Auto 'Freeway' Planned Across Massachusetts

Express Road Would Be Part of Coast Route to Washington

Long Range View

A super highway, free from towns and commercialization, divided in the center by 40-foot strips of grass and shrubs, and cutting across Massachusetts from a point just north of Haverhill to the corner near Douglas, where the Bay State, Connecticut and Rhode Island come together was the Massachusetts Planning Board's answer today to problems of traffic congestion intensified every summer season by increasing thousands of New England visitors.

This "freeway" was recommended by the board as the main part of a comprehensive, long-term highway plan "not to be obtained at once" but to provide a definite program of development "as a safeguard against possible haphazard growth. The proposed "throughway" to New Hampshire would be Massachusetts' contribution to an inter-state plan for connecting Boston and Washington by high-speed motor lanes.

Boston would be connected directly with the Atlantic "freeway" via the Worcester Turnpike and by a new throughway from Boston, through Westwood and Milford to Douglas where the "freeway" will enter the Bay State.

Connecticut at Work

Down in Connecticut, steam shovels and compressed-air drills are already busy on that state's link in the proposed Washington to Boston traffic artery known as the Merritt Parkway. This road will go around all coastal towns between New York and northern Connecticut. Massachusetts' "free-way" would be even more ambitious, running 80 miles or so across the state with the probability that Maine and New Hampshire will pick the road up where Massachusetts leaves off and carry it through to Canada.

"The Massachusetts plan," declared the board, "does not advocate any revolutionary methods or heavy expenditures of public funds. Highway officials agree, however, that recommendations of the sort included in the program for the most efficient development of our highway system. The proposals are designed to develop the community in harmony with the needs of the state and the New England region."

Pivoting around the proposed Atlantic "free-way" were the board's plans for a network of intercommunity routes to obviate the growing necessity for the widening of local arteries and the destruction of local property values. Development of intercommunity trade was also a consideration in the planning board's recommendation that all major highways of the future be built as freeways"; that is, as divided highways to avoid all centers of population and to provide access only at protected grade crossings.

"Freeway" Defined

"A freeway," according to Arthur C. Comey, consultant to the planning board, "is a way over which abutters have no legal right of access. It usually embodies most or all of the following features, separation of opposing lines of traffic, grade separations at all major crossings, pedestrian paths, long and well-banked curves, landscape bor-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Does C. I. O. Foster Violence? Survey Shows Union Employs Peaceful Steps When Possible

Benefits Received by Sugar Workers Are Cited as Result of Peaceful Method; Maine Shoe Strike an Example of Wrong Method

Is violence a necessary result of C. I. O. labor union activity? This question is discussed today in the seventh of a series of articles in which The Christian Science Monitor is reviewing the first six months of the C. I. O. in New England.

Many observers of the Committee for Industrial Organization in New England consider separately its aims and methods.

Many impartial persons, including the President, Congressmen and Supreme Court justices, have endorsed aims of the C. I. O. In a phrase, these may be summarized as security of employment for everyone at a living wage.

To achieve these purposes, the President and Congress have outlined a specific, orderly procedure in the Wagner Labor Relations Act. By this procedure, collective bargaining is provided, workers are given the right to strike and employers presumably retain a corresponding right to close their plants.

Agreements Reached

In many cases, since the C. I. O. came to New England six months ago, this procedure has been followed and mutually satisfactory agreements have been reached between employees and owners.

In other cases, this procedure has been disregarded and extra-legal means substituted, with resulting bitterness and violence. Majorities have been coerced by minorities and minority rights have been trampled by majorities.

An example of a successful, orderly agreement under Wagner Act procedure is that of the Revere Sugar Refinery at Charlestown, Mass.

Led by Maurice J. Dineen, a refinery worker, workers organized last Easter Sunday into a local C. I. O. union with about 300 of the plant's 684 workers attending the first meeting.

Mr. Dineen asked John W. Lowe, general manager of the mill, for recognition of the union. Mr. Lowe requested that an election be held, under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, to determine if the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

A. F. of L. Starts Enrollment Drive In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6 — Aroused by the reports that the Committee on Industrial Organization has enrolled more than 26,000 members in Rhode Island within the past six months, the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor has ordered more than 20 organizers into the field, and they will receive their commissions from the national president of the A. F. of L., William Green, within the next few days.

At the regular July meeting, held last Saturday, the State A. F. of L. made it clear that they intended to match the C. I. O., organizer for organizer, and that they would invade every industrial field in the State. However, no mention was made of the textile workers, who are still members of both organizations.

Although no official statement was issued after the meeting, it was clearly indicated that the A. F. of L. intended to take a leaf from the book of organization of the John L. Lewis-controlled labor group. Like the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. will name organizers who are qualified as leaders, not because they are familiar with any special line of work. Organizers have been named as follows:

Herbert Slater, motion picture operator; Joseph Pryor, truck driver; John A. White, hoisting engineer; A. J. Schultless, building tradesman; John T. Burns, veteran labor leader and street car man; Reginald T. Anderson and Edwin S. Paine, of the Providence Central Federated Union, and William J. Fallon Jr., street car man.

Others awaiting their commissions are Thomas F. Cahir, repre-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

N. E. Boys See 'The Sights' At Scout Jamboree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Their formal program completed except for participation in the grand review on Thursday, New Englanders here for the Boy Scout Jamboree are finding more time now for sightseeing and individual adventures. Most of them are taking boat trips to Mt. Vernon, home of George Washington, today and tomorrow. Yesterday they took part in the Arlington Fourth of July exercises.

One of the New England high lights of yesterday was the presentation to New Hampshire Scouts by Senator Fred H. Brown of that State of a flag that has been flying over the Senate Office Building. The boys are taking this flag home with them for permanent possession. The flag is one that has now become a trifle frayed and thus no longer usable over the office building. Senator Brown, former Boston National League catcher, made a very brief presentation speech.

The impromptu sightseeing trips now in full swing include the Franciscan monastery here, the federal botanical gardens, the National Museum, the zoo, the shopping centers of Washington and many other places. Some secured signatures of big league baseball stars after the Washington-New York American League game here July 4. The New England tents on the Virginia side of the Potomac had a fine view of the fireworks display last night on the Washington monument grounds.

The swapping continues in full swing, with a list of commodities and novelties exchanged that runs to great length. About the only complaint heard from the swapping trade comes from Sam Winters of Walcott, Conn., who fears he got the worst of it when he swapped a muskrat trap for a neckerchief slide made from a cow's vertebrae.

Cup Defense Trials Enter Final Races

Ranger With 8 Victories Talk of Yachtsmen in Newport

Undoubted Choice

Series Continued to Give Skipper and Crew More Practice With Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated and undisputed candidate for defense honors of the America's Cup, and Yankee, Gerald B. Lambert's runner-up in the 1930 and 1934 defense, again hit the line this afternoon in one of their last engagements in this final trial series.

Ranger, with eight straight victories over Yankee and Rainbow, Chandler Hovey's craft, is the talk of this little seaport, home of the great J boat races for three quarters of a century.

If the three bronze beauties, now resting on the ways at Bristol—the Resolute, 1920 title holder, and her rival in 164 races, the Vanitie, and Weetamoe, twice a candidate for cup defense—could only see the flying Ranger perform, they, too, undoubtedly would rest more peacefully.

1930 Record Broken

The final series for the selection of the American defender got under way Saturday when Ranger not only completely dominated Yankee with a hull-down triumph, but also broke the Boston boat's course record set in 1930.

Yesterday, as the series continued, Ranger was deprived of her ninth consecutive win; her walkaway triumph over Rainbow was discounted when she did not finish within the time limit for the 30-mile windward-leeward course.

A light southwester, which was seemingly increasing, greeted the two boats yesterday as they crossed the starting line. Commodore Hovey berthed Rainbow nicely to take the lead at the start and then handed the wheel to his son, Charles. For five miles Rainbow gave Ranger a battle. After that, when the wind began to drop, Ranger drifted away and a half mile from the finish line when the time limit expired, had a three mile lead on Rainbow.

This is the third time this year when the yachts have been racing that the wind has dropped. The only day when Yankee had clearly outstepped the Ranger in the three series to date was one of those days when the lack of wind deprived the cup sloops from finishing. On the other occasion, Ranger was leading Rainbow and both decided to quit before the time limit expired.

Two Endeavours Out

The two Endeavours went out to the lightship for a spin, but the wind was too light for any brushes. Both T. O. M. Sopwith's Philante and Frederick Sigrist's Viva, the boat which towed the first Endeavour across this year, raised the Stars and Stripes yesterday in observance of Independence Day.

Although everyone in this little hamlet who has watched the cup boats race knows it is all Ranger, the final trial series is continued so that Skipper Vanderbilt and his crew may get more accustomed to handling the new boat. In light airs and heavy, Ranger has nosed her sleek bow over the roller-coaster swells with such remarkable speed that the cup committee could hardly miss picking the Vanderbilt craft.

Vanderbilt, himself, has proved himself a capable skipper, both in this year's trials and in the previous two cup races that he has sailed. In 1934, he raced the Rainbow to victory and in 1930 he beat Sir Thomas Lipton's last challenge with his Enterprise.

Ranger's Crew Outstanding

The crew of the Ranger has been outstanding. Many observers claim it to be the smartest crew now racing. One proof of the cleverness of the Ranger crew was given recently, when they broke out a new type of jib. Instead of taking down the spinnaker before jibing and then resetting it again Vanderbilt used two poles, and, as the mainsail was jibing, the crew let the spinnaker go on one side, and hitched it on the other pole.

However, over the week end the cup committee ruled this double spinnaker-pole jib illegal, because of the use of two poles at the same time. Vanderbilt said that he will ask for another hearing in a week.

If worked well, and the Ranger crew has shown that it can do the trick, this jib would save two to three minutes—a decided advantage in a closely contested cup race.

C. I. O. to Push Textile Drive in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 6—With establishment at Lewiston of a central business office, the C. I. O. gave assurances that it is in the State to stay and will pursue with renewed vigor the drive on Maine textiles which has languished in the face of the difficulties encountered in the shoe industry drive. Furthermore, leaders in Maine of the Lewis organization make no secret of the fact that they have had requests from persons other than shoe or textile workers for advice on organization.

Textile organizers have been at work in Maine mills, particularly Lewiston mills, for more than a month now. They are as the saying goes "making haste slowly." Admittedly, the C. I. O. wants no recurrence of the shoe strike troubles encountered in Lewiston and Auburn, and intends to be on more substantial legal footing under the Wagner Act before making any demands on mill owners.

July 15 is understood to be the date tentatively chosen for the intensive campaign on the mills. If events follow scheduled course, the shoe organization should have been completed by that time—at least the C. I. O. will have found out where it stands in 12 Lewiston and Auburn factories, for the National Labor Board has planned its elections for July 6 to 9.

The Week in Maine

The labor board has ordered the elections as of March 24, meaning that only employees on the pay roll on that date, which was the day on which the strike was called, may vote. Manufacturers point out that both the State Supreme Court and a trial examiner for the labor board have ruled that the United Shoe Workers of America of C. I. O. had made no bonafide demand on them on March 24; that none was made until April 21.

It is their contention that the date for voting rights should be consistent with that finding.

But the C. I. O. and its adherents have something at hand even more interesting to them than the elections. That is the mass meeting called for Lewiston City Hall, July 7, when Powers Hapgood and his six companions are scheduled to make their first appearance at a mass meeting since they were jailed May 6 for contempt of a court decree against the strike. Supreme Court Justice Thaxter was expected to admit them to bail pending the Law Court's decision on their exceptions. The next regular Law Court session is in September.

towns voted "dry" in the liquor referendum held at the last State election. Licenses were revoked automatically in those towns.

Less discussion of conditions in beer parlors has been heard recently. At one time, last year, it was claimed by many that lax regulations and lax enforcement permitted unfavorable conditions in many establishments. At that time it was claimed the staff of inspectors was inadequate.

Resignation of Albert Abrahamson as Maine WPA administrator was regretted by many Maine citizens. But they learned that John C. Fitzgerald, named to succeed him, intends to continue with his policies.

Beer Licenses Drop

Though the State Liquor Commission slashed 300 off the list of beer licenses, granted this week for the new fiscal year, it appears that roughly there is a beer license for every 170 voters. Altogether, the commission gave licenses for 1800 beer establishments.

The decrease, it was believed, resulted from the fact that many

Boston Relief Cost Jump Seen From WPA Cut

With the laying-off of 6000 WPA workers in Boston during the work relief organization's current shakeup, the City Hall end of Beacon Hill has been wondering just what will happen to local welfare costs.

Since late in March, the local welfare rolls have seen a gradual reduction, with more than 1500 cases leaving the rolls for seasonal employment and jobs calling for skilled labor.

Now it appears to city officials that every one of these cases will be taken back on the lists adding $9000 to the weekly welfare costs.

According to Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the welfare department, since the WPA layoffs were announced last month, more than 600 applications for relief have been filed with his headquarters. Saturday night he issued orders to his field visitors to neglect regular work and check up on these applications.

During the coming two weeks — the WPA cut must be completed by July 15 — Mr. Moynihan expects more than 1000 additional applications to be filed with his office. As summer wears on, the welfare head forecasts that another 1500 will also make application.

This means, he said, that the rolls, now numbering 20,000 cases, will jump back to the 23,000 that were taken care of during the winter. Figuring on an average of $6 per case, he said, approximately $18,000 more per week must be furnished by Boston taxpayers.

Just what will happen to the other 3000 now being laid off by WPA officials at Park Square, Mr. Moynihan did not make clear. Evidently he expects them to be taken care of by seasonal employment at resorts and beaches.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Council Dilemma

And still on the subject of the WPA, local politicians are beginning to feel the strain of the layoffs. At least such appears to be the case from impassioned declamations by city councilors in their meeting room in Boston's City Hall.

Chief WPA champion has been Councillor John F. Dowd of Roxbury, who has criticized representatives in Washington for "being too far away to appreciate the need at home." He charged Washington with discriminating against Massachusetts.

With workers in Boston being laid off, it is only natural that they turn directly to their representatives in the City Council—which puts the councilors in a rather unenviable position. Politically their hands are tied. In order to keep on the good side of their constituents they must promise jobs, but there is little they can do to make certain of the jobs.

They can orate in the Council chambers. They can adopt resolutions and pass orders, which always ask somebody else to do something. And that is precisely what they do. At their last meeting, the councilors adopted Mr. Dowd's order requesting the Mayor "to seek an explanation from the two Senators and the Massachusetts Congressmen as to why Massachusetts is being discriminated against."

Senators and Representatives, however, have a bit more to do with the situation than that. While they too receive some pressure from the workers, they are pushed on the other hand by the middle and upper classes—the taxpayers, who for the most part would like to see the end of the whole relief program.

Unlike the city councilors, the Washington politicians do have a voice in the appropriation of money. They can argue pro and con on the floor of Congress and then help one side or the other with a vote.

In City Hall corridors the other day, several councilors were overheard talking about the situation. How well they know their lack of power is shown in the remark of one, and agreed to by the other, to the effect that "all we are is a buffer, taking most of the pressure off Washington."

Figures Compared

But Mr. Dowd's remarks on the unfairness of Washington's WPA policy toward Massachusetts are proven slightly in error by figures.

Comparing this State with New York, it was found that in relation to population, Massachusetts has one person in 49.4 on the WPA, while New York has one in 43.6. Comparing Boston with New York, the figures reveal that here one person in 35.5 is on the rolls, while there one in 32.5 is working for relief. In the two states, excluding both Boston and New York City, Massachusetts has one person in 52.5 on the rolls, while New York lags behind with one in 73.5. These figures do not include the present cuts.

Gordon A. Campbell

Maine Visitors Set New Peak For July Fourth Total

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 6 (AP)—The Maine Development Commission today said that "More out-of-state visitors spent the Fourth of July holiday in Maine this year than at any time in the past."

Simultaneously, the commission said reservations at summer resorts in all parts of the state for July and August "are far in excess of those at a similar period last year, which had been Maine's best recreational year since the depression."

"The influx of cars from nearly every state in the Union presages record-breaking proportions," the commission said.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Boston—
"Nobody's Baby," with Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti and Lynne Overman. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50. Also "When Thief Meets Thief," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Valerie Hobson and Alan Hale. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10.

Fine Arts—
Roland Young in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—

"Sing and Be Happy," featuring Tony Martin, Dixie Dunbar, Joan Davis and Helen Westley. 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Sky Rockets," Gus Van, the Swing-a-Pators.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Last Train From Madrid," with Dorothy Lamour, Lew Ayres, Gilbert Roland, Karen Morley and others. Fenway: 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hotel Haywire," featuring Lynne Overman and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 2:40, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Radio Programs

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South Station Theater—
Lee Tracy and Bob Burns in "Cinema Circus," Singapore travel picture, "Shorty the Monkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 7:03, 10:04. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 11:49 a. m., 2:05, 5:51, 8:54.

Coolidge Corner—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "When Love Is Young," with Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor and Walter Brennan. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 3:15, 6:20, 9:35.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

University—
"The Woman I Love," featuring Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Mit Parade," with Frances Langford and Phil Regan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—
"Kid Galahad," featuring Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. Also "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Robert Young. 1:15, 4:50, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Rainbow on the River," starring Bobby Breen. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20. Also "Camille," featuring Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor. 9, 11:35 a. m., 3:50, 6:30, 10.

Music

WPA Band Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William A. Barrington-Sargent. Brookline Shell. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert Band—
Boston Concert Band Under the direction of William A. Barrington - Sargent. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Early Italian Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Boston School Committee—
A deferred meeting at 5. Conference at 4. Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street.

29 New Factories, 14 Others Expand In Greater Boston

Progress toward normalcy in Metropolitan Boston's diversified industry is disclosed in a survey of recent developments made by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Establishment of 29 new manufacturing companies and expansion of 14 existing ones in the district are recorded in the survey, appearing in the July issue of Boston Business, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce.

Employment for more than 1000 persons is provided by the newly established companies and the expansion of older ones, the survey discloses. Several of the companies expect to give additional employment during the next few months, according to present plans reported to the bureau.

Aside from the development of new companies, seven industrial organizations report adding new products to their lines. Of these, the survey says:

"One new device of interest to golfers is known as 'mark-it' a doughnut-looking affair to mark the spot where the ball lies, when the player has to remove the ball while another player drives from a position close by. Players have used a twig or have marked the grass with their fingers while their ball was off the green in the past, but the new device does away with necessity of any marking on the greens.

"A yard anchor for children and dogs is another novel product which is a combination of a spike and swivel arrangement with a sun umbrella. Another is 'Deterger' for cleaning automobile and furniture upholstery at home.

"Another device called 'oven aid' is to increase efficiency of the oven of oil burning ranges, operating as a grid or plate which distributes the heat around the oven. A new individual canopy for sun protection at the beach and a device for sanding icy roads plus a new safety lock for automobile doors completes the novel list of new products."

The survey is confined to manufacturing enterprises with one or two exceptions, and many new companies and expansions which have taken place in the wholesale and retail fields in recent weeks are not included, the Chamber points out.

Boston has 13 of the 29 new industries in the Metropolitan district. Brockton, Cambridge, Lynn, Newton, Peabody and Rockland, have two each and Brookline, Chelsea, Malden and Wakefield have one each.

Smith Students Go Abroad

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 6 —Fifty-one Smith College students will spend their junior year abroad studying in France, Italy, Germany and Mexico this year, it was recently announced by Helen Peirce, class dean. Twenty-six of the 51 will study in France, 12 in Italy, nine in Mexico and four in Germany.

Hingham Yachtsmen Are Proud of Their Marine Setting

By a Staff Photographer
Commodore Lane
Hingham Yacht Club

Hingham Yacht Club
An "O" Class Boat Sailed by George Canterbury, Harbor Master

Polly and Dick
A "Mity Mite"
Dick and Polly Partridge Are the Crew at Hingham Yacht Club

Hingham Yacht Club Glories In Deep Water Surroundings

Set atop a rejuvenated Nantasket boat wharf off Crow Point, with a modern twinkle in its eye, Hingham Yacht Club peers at its foam flooded boulders defying the sometimes angry toss of ingham Bay, and its boats bobbing in restless anticipation of rail-down breezes.

In contrast to former years when its members overlooked tide-water marshes and waterfront meadows at the innermost tip of Hingham Harbor, the present organization today is blessed with what is said to be the best landing facilities in New England.

Deep water engulfs the 90-odd yachts of all makes in their semi-circle mooring around the Hingham club. Then, too, the former Nantasket boat landing pier forms a landing place for large yachts to take parties aboard, to refuel, or to clean up.

The outstretched arm of Nantasket Beach provides protection for Hingham's hand-picked yachts. Such landmarks as Strawberry Hill, Bunkin Island and Grape Island also serve as shields in breaking up roller-coaster swells in their onward surge.

More cleverly hidden, between the hilly slopes of Crow Point and the pier, are the floats where Hingham's yacht racing families line up for week-end skirmishes and week-day sailings.

In 1929, the Hingham Yacht Club bought the abandoned Nantasket boat wharf, giving up their previously cherished shack and old schooner for the new premises. The organization remodeled the old buildings, replacing them with a modern and spacious clubhouse. Lockers and other necessary equipment are not found wanting in this up-to-date clubhouse.

In 1903, the Hingham Yacht Club had its founding. Two years later, it was incorporated as a yacht club by the state. A shack about 25 feet square housed the first members and founders of the organization. Soon afterward, an old schooner was obtained and used as a floating clubhouse. In 1929 the club moved its quarters to Crow Point.

Since its inception, the Hingham Yacht Club has sponsored racing. Many classes have bounded over the white combers of Hingham.

The Hingham 15-footers was the first class to hit the marine speedways. These boats were gaff-rigged in design, the same type of boat that the Winthrop Yacht Club possessed at that time. In fact, inter-club races were held between the two clubs, providing great rivalry for yachtsmen. There were 12-14 of the class racing for Hingham.

About 12 years ago, the Hingham "O" boats came into existence. After Marblehead had made futile and costly experiments with the "O" boats, it was decided that the round bottom, John Alden-designed boats could not stand the pounding of the sloppy weather "off the rocks." Hingham immediately stepped in and bought up all the class.

At the same time the smaller Mighty-Mite class was started and that class too, is still operating in full swing time. This class limits the age of the skipper to 18 years, and the number of crew to two.

Every year these two classes sail to Marblehead for the annual Race Week. The Hingham skippers also journey to Hough's Neck where they join in with other Boston Harbor yachtsmen and yachtswomen at the Quincy Yacht Club's annual open regatta.

About five years ago, Hingham supporters attempted to introduce the meter boats into Boston Harbor waters. With the present commodore, E. Leroy Lane, leading the drive, about five 22 square meters were brought over from Sweden and purchased by Hingham skippers. The class lasted but for three years, however; the limited area for racing for such large boats as provided by Hingham Bay made it practically impossible for good races.

This year the Penn Yan class from the board of Sparkman and Stevens was added to Hingham racing. The 15-foot on the waterline and 21-foot overall boat has yet been really untested, although early reports state the boat to be too under-rigged. Then, too, the boat is without spinnakers and some of the Hingham sails believe the boat should be equipped with a Genoa in place of its small regular jib.

The ocean race of the Hingham Yacht Club this year proved a success as the skippers and crews got out in full force. Six schooners, four yawls, five sloops and one cat participated.

Much of the present success is due to the determined efforts of Hingham's executive body. This year's group is no exception. With Commodore Lane are Vice-Commodore Malcolm Curtiss, and Fleet Captain Parker C. Hatch and Secretary Arthur Whittemore. This group is in constant touch with yacht club activities and work along with the regatta committee in the scheduling of races and running them off.

A limit of membership to 225 members is in operation at Hingham. Before a prospective member is allowed to join the organization, the executive committee meets to approve.

Hingham, Stand By!

This is the fifth of a series of 21 articles on North and South Shore Yacht Clubs presented by the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor. The next article on Friday deals with the Quincy Yacht Club.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Del Casino, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"...	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Studio musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Feature; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular songs	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Talk on courts	Network speakers	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner"	News Reporters: dra-	"Four Californians"	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 George Hall's Orch.	Vocalists; orchestra	matic sketches; music	Concert orchestra	DiPietro's Orch.
8:00 Music Hall: comedy	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Leo Freud-	"The Dramateers"
8:15 soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	berg; soloists; orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Chicago Philhar-	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 monic Orch. c'ac't	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Court of Rhythm"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal	"Sidewalk Quiz"	"The Variety Hour"
9:15 comedy, soloist, or-	Jan Peerce, tenor	interviews	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs"; soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:45 Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas";	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with H. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mark Warnow's	Harpsichord ensemble;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby";	Violin soloist
10:45 Blue Velvet Orch.	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	hobby interviews	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport reports	Yankee News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orch.	Woodworth's Orchestra	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Jack Russell's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Jack Russell's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	Popular program	"Stepping Along"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Hits and Bloopers"	"Musical Clock"	Musical Roundup	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Words and Music"
9:30 Musical programs	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Dixieland Band"	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	"Dixieland Band"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty and Bob	Mary Martin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Vocal recital
10:30 Grimm's Daughter	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Organ concert
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"School for Wives"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45 Between Bookends	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Old Refrain"; orch.	Vocalist; orchestra	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Little Show; so-	Dream Days; sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	loists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network speaker	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Vocal recital	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Ruth and Bill"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 News program	National Farm and	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 All-Star baseball	Home Hour: talks	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 All-Star baseball	Home Forum; talks	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Music of the Masters
2:15 All-Star baseball	National-American All-	National-American All-	Nations-American All-	Popular songs
2:30 All-Star baseball	Star baseball	Star baseball	Star baseball	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Organ concert
3:15 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
3:45 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
4:00 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
4:15 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
4:30 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
4:45 All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	All-Star baseball	Sport reports
5:00 Matinee; variety	Animal News Club	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Quartet; recital	"Musical Adventures"	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	News; music; sketch	"H. R. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Song Time"	Talk, Mrs. Roosevelt	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet; recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; t'k's; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Dramatic sketch	Wonder Strings
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Beatrice Lillie; Al Bick-	"One Man's Family";	Del Oreso Entertains;	Camera Club
8:15 ica; sketch; orch.	er's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Mexican orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Ken Murray's Oz-	Helen Menken in "Her	Bernardo Wayne King	United States Marine	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 wald; Ginsbie's Or.	Second Husband"	and orchestra	Band concert	Popular variety
9:00 V. Parker, tenor;	NBC String Symphony,	"Town Hall Tonight";	"Sidewalk Quiz"	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Orchestra concert	Walter O'Keefe; satir-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	NBC String Symphony	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.	Tempo Kings; songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Orchestra concert	den's Orchestra	variety program	Community Sing
10:00 Gang Busters; new	Grant Park concert; La	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15 work drama	Roy Shield's Orch.	Sailor's Orchestra; vo-	Earth"; drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Babe Ruth, comm'r	NBC Minstrel Show	cal soloists	Melodies From the	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Strike Issues"	NBC Minstrel Show	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Skies; soloists; con-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondalay"	Yankee News Service	cert orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Gouresy's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 Shep Fields's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:45 Shep Fields's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Day's End; organ

Survey Shows C. I. O. Employs Peaceful Steps When Possible

(Continued From Page 11)

union truly represented a majority of the employees.

Complication Settled

A complication arose when the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the rival American Federation of Labor, claimed jurisdiction over the mill, but the election settled this as well as the other question.

The workers cast 521 votes for the Sugar Workers Union of the C. I. O. and only 84 for the A. F. of L. group. Under the Wagner Act, the C. I. O. union thereafter was entitled to represent all employees in collective bargaining.

Mr. Dineen immediately began negotiations with Mr. Lowe for a one-year agreement as to working conditions. Negotiations lasted several weeks, but there was no strike, no violence, no bitterness. A contract finally was signed on June 18 giving workers more pay and more satisfactory working conditions at an added cost of $500,000 a year to the company.

"Mr. Lowe was fair and square through all the negotiations," Mr. Dineen said today, "and it was a pleasure to meet with him. The men are pleased and are doing better work in an effort to prevent waste and save the company as much as they can of that $500,000."

"The men don't throw the bags around any more; they don't push trucks carelessly across the floor, allowing them to roll into bags of sugar and cut them open. They believe a union agreement shouldn't be one-sided."

Another Example

A case of the opposite sort, in which orderly procedure was disregarded and coercion attempted, was the 90-day shoe strike at Lewiston and Auburn, Maine.

Here, over-eager organizers of the United Shoe Workers of the C. I. O. paid scant attention to the procedure outlined in the Wagner Labor Act, called a strike before they were sure they represented majorities in each plant, did not properly ask the plant owners for collective bargaining conferences.

Instead of an election and later conferences, the two cities saw mass picketing of factories, taunts and insults hurled at those who wished to work, an injunction obtained by the manufacturers against striking or picketing, open defiance of the injunction, troops sent by the Governor, riots breaking out, homes of workers stoned, and union organizers jailed for contempt of court.

The union was censured not only by local courts, but by a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, for the manner in which it went about the strike. Only recently, a plan of procedure in accordance with the labor law has been devised.

Elections have been called for July 6-9 by the labor board, at the C. I. O.'s request, in 12 plants to determine whether the union truly represents a majority of the workers in those factories. As a result, the C. I. O. has called off the strike and is preparing for the elections.

Assurance of orderly, intelligent procedure in employer-employee relations will come as more capable, responsible labor leaders are developed, a C. I. O. official indicated to the Monitor.

"Friends and enemies alike of the Committee for Industrial Organization have often said," declared Valery Burati, New England publicity director, "that its chief problem is to develop enough leaders wisely, to guide an ever-increasing membership.

"Admittedly, this is true. The C. I. O. is well aware of it, but is not disturbed. Out of the hitherto unorganized thousands, natural leaders are arising

"Mistakes, of course, will be made. Mistakes have already been made. They are, and will be, the unavoidable consequences to a powerful new movement straining to maturity."

An orderly working out of employer-employee relations will be brought about by restoration of mutual confidence, in the opinion of James W. Hook, president of the New England Council and of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Conn.

And confidence, he added, can be established only by the assurance that both sides will use restraint and common sense. Both sides must give up strong-arm methods and live up to agreements.

"Our industrial relations problem will not be solved until enough of our people on both sides get back their confidence in each other," he said. "Confidence is a moral concept. Its essence is truth and understanding.

"Slowly, I believe, the truth is dawning. When it shines forth, the mist of selfishness and demagoguery and lust for power so apparent now in our labor controversies, will fade away and we shall see the righteous course and be ready to pursue it."

More Steady Jobs Is Lydon's Slogan

Bringing the number of candidates to an even dozen, Daniel F. Lydon of 60 Everton Street, Dorchester, today filed his application for nomination papers for the electorate to consider him for the office of mayor of Boston next fall.

Mr. Lydon, who is in the real estate business, described himself as a "candidate of the unemployed."

His platform slogan will be "More Permanent Jobs."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Programs

For Wednesday, July 7

8:30 a. m. WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Queen Mary	July 7	Cherbourg	July 13 July 6 5:00 pm	July 7 6:30 am
*Hansa (Ger.)	July 7	Cherbourg	July 15 July 7 1:00 pm	July 7 8:00 pm
Ile de France	July 9	Plymouth	July 15 July 8 3:00 pm	July 9 8:00 am
Georgic	July 10	Southampton	July 18 July 9 3:00 pm	July 10 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria July 10	July 5 4:00 pm	July 5 8:00 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle July 17	July 12 4:00 pm	July 13 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 23	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco July 30	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 23	July 17 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

†Except Germany. *France special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Way back in the F. Scott Fitzgerald days fringe was "something." And now, just like so many other old high points of fashion, it's wending its way back. In fact, it's really here. But this time it really has a chance to show itself as it really should . . . that is, at great length. Because, you see, back in those days women were wearing all their clothes, evening and otherwise, very, very short. Much too short, and very awkward . . . now that we look back on it, and we hope that all our full length photographs of that era have been destroyed!

♪♪♪

Silken Fringe That Flutters and Swings

The current styles, or rather lengths, lend themselves beautifully to the addition of long silken fringe that flutters and swings, and follows the line of the gown. And it gives a definite air of sophistication to an evening gown, as it hangs down from the waist to the hemline. Or, it's also used to trim up the bodice. That is, we've seen them covered with row after row of short fringe. Especially pretty in chalk white.

♪♪♪

Presto! Little Roses Become Big

Now there's an idea . . . especially for the woman who only has an occasional rose or two. We mean the "Aquaflorium" (and we hope we have it right; anyhow that's how it sounds) that we saw recently in at The Symphony Flower Shop . . . at 240 Huntington Avenue. It's a good sized glass bowl that, inverted, sets into a square black base. The idea is that you fill it full of water, put in two or three small flowers . . . and then you sit back and open your eyes at the results. And you will . . . because you won't see the tiny little roses you put in there. Rather you'll see perfectly huge ones . . . all because the glass magnifies! (Sort of on the idea of the great big olives you bought, that turned out to be just regular tiny ones when they got out of the bottle.) All of which is a grand idea of course, and a very attractive setting for such flowers as you can find around the place to put in there. There's some kind of water sweetener, or something, that Mr. Saunders gives you when you buy one of the Aquafloriums . . . that keeps the water sweet and the flowers fresh. In fact, the flowers we saw submerged had been in there for five days, and looked very nice to us. It costs $5, but with the things it does to a little money's worth of flowers, it ought to be well worth while.

♪♪♪

This Tricky Bag Gives a Bagfull

The trickiest bag of the season, as far as we're concerned, is the big Virginia Arts bag at Slattery's. For $5. They call it a beach bag, or a trailer bag, but we could use it without going to the beach, or ever coming in contact with a trailer, it's that trick. It's a large, flat, sort of envelope affair; made of linen. It has a fairly long strap that you can really clutch. It opens up just like any other purse; except that it buttons and unbuttons with a button that's this big! Inside is a large envelope purse for anything and everything you'd like to get at (and really find) in a hurry, and all around the sides of the bag are little places for such personal items as a nail file, powder box, comb, "Tan," and so on. Then comes the surprise . . . for you unsnap a couple of snaps (that are very cleverly concealed), and there you have nothing less than a little dressing table right in front of you! Furthermore the large "button hole" makes itself doubly useful by being the means of hanging the "dressing table" up . . . and up near the top is a long wide mirror. One that you can really see yourself in; not just your nose, or an eye at a time. And if we remember correctly, it's lined with white patent leather, so it'll clean easily with a damp cloth. In brown, navy and black . . . and you could probably use all three with your dark summer dresses. You'll see the Virginia Arts tag on it . . . they're the people who really originated the slip-cover hand bags, you know.

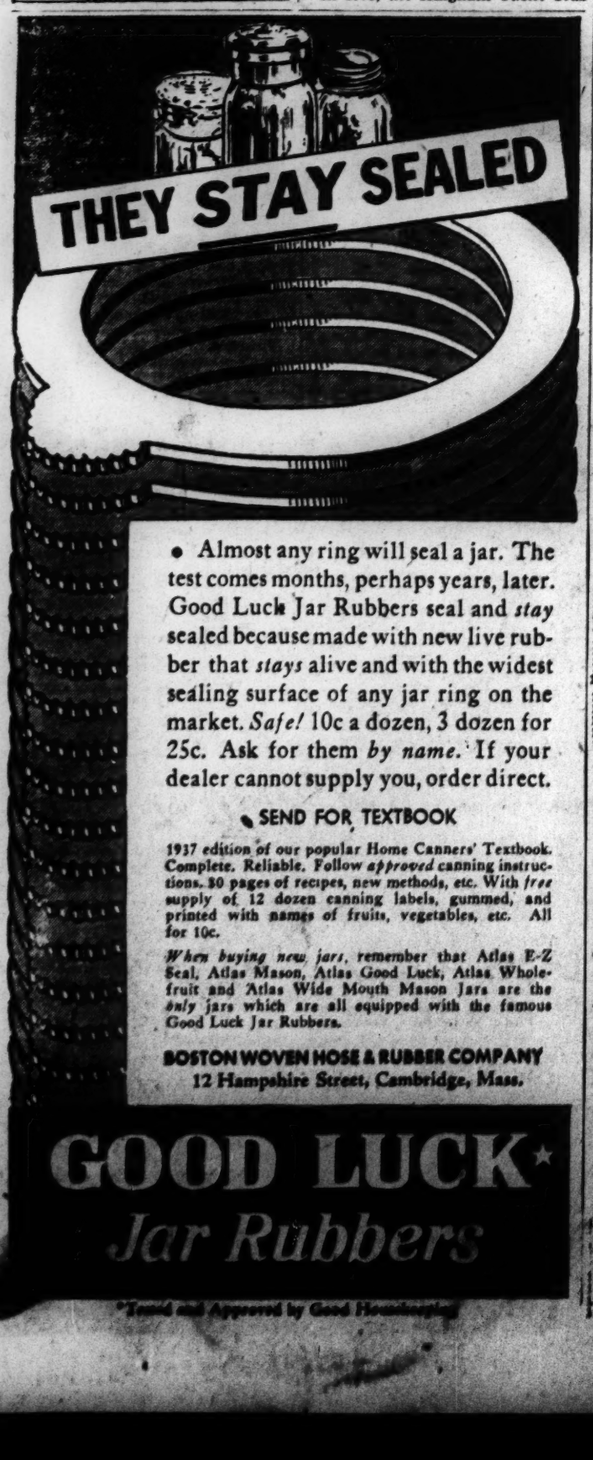
♟♟♟

Giving the Stripes A Few Detours

Good old substantial bedticking used to be just a matter of stripes, and that's all there was to it. In fact that's all the manufacturers and designers did about it when they first brought it out this summer. But now it's an entirely different story, and it's not just on the up and up any more. Instead the stripes have been turned this way and that, to give variety and line to the dress. And one model we saw had been stitched in such a manner (little pleats) that the stripes didn't show at all in the skirt . . . until the stitches stopped and suddenly let the skirt burst into a nice flare. And there's one cheering thing about this material . . . it not only wears and wears, but it also has a happy way of staying nice and crisp. And it never wilts on you merely because the temperature is rising!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)



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'Roads to Peace' Debate Planned By Six Speakers

(Continued From Page 11)

Dr. Reid sketched the situation today in the field of international co-operation in numerous directions, from the postal union—making it possible to mail letters anywhere in the world—to important maritime treaties.

The scope of this "spontaneous international co-operation" is seldom realized, she declared, because it functions so smoothly that it is taken for granted. Its existence is an indication, she added, of the fact that "it is the manifest destiny of this generation to realize a world of inter-dependent nations."

A number of earlier international projects have been incorporated within the mechanism of the League of Nations, which, in spite of apparent impotence in the face of some recent international situations in Manchuria and Ethiopia is still performing very valuable—though inconspicuous work, Dr. Reid asserted.

League as Fact Finder

The most valuable part of the League at present, she declared, is the secretariat, with its more than 400 expert international civil servants constantly at work ascertaining the real facts in situations of all kinds. Whatever may develop, Dr. Reid stated, there is no doubt that thi ssecretariat is indispensable in the present stage of world affairs.

Speaking of the council and assembly of the League, the lecturer deprecated "loose talk about the League of Nations doing or not doing this or that—when the League of Nations can do nothing of itself. It is simply a co-ordinating agency for a number of co-operating nations—any one of which can block proposed action."

Even if nothing else could be accomplished at sessions of the council and assembly other than that prime ministers and leaders in many nations are broup' together to exchange views and facts, these meetings would be well worth while, Dr. Reid continued.

"Face-Saving" Machinery

"The weakest part of the League—and the one that receives most publicity—" she declared, "is its peace enforcing machinery. It's hard to improve conditions by 'spanking' recalcitrant nations. The greatest problem is the creation of 'face-saving machinery'—for nations as well as individuals have their pride, prejudices and delusions."

National attitudes—determined by the thought habits of individual citizens—are more important in international disputes than are any facts as to boundaries and so on, Dr. Reid stated. "The Belgian-French boundary is the most indefensible and illogical one in Europe," she pointed out, "with no historic, ethnic and economic factors responsible for its location, but due to the attitudes of thought of the two nations it separates, it is not the cause of friction."

Individuals everywhere, she added, can build foundations of enduring peace by helping to develop such friendly attitudes. "Our own responsibility," Dr. Reid concluded, "is our own national attitude."

Educator

Harris & Ewing

Miss Bess Goodykoontz

Assistant United States Commissioner of Education Now at Wellesley Institute of International Relations

A.F. of L.

(Continued from Page 11)

senting pounders, pavers and rammers; Edward F. Foley, printing pressman; John J. McGinn, letter carrier; James E. Toher, railway and steamship clerk; Napoleon Cyr, Pawtucket Central Labor Union; William Hineline, paper maker, also of Pawtucket; Harold Kingsley, Newport Central Labor Union; Albert Crepeau, Woonsocket Central Labor Union, and Adam Sawyer Westerly building tradesman.

In order to assist the organizers in their campaign, the Rhode Island Labor Leader, official publication of the state branch, will be used as the publicity medium. Under present arrangements, the members of the various unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. receive the paper with their membership.

The paper, printed by Freeman L. Saltus in Worcester, is also being used by the Maine State Federation of Labor in an effort to stem the tide of the C. I. O. A special edition makes its way monthly into the Pine Tree State.

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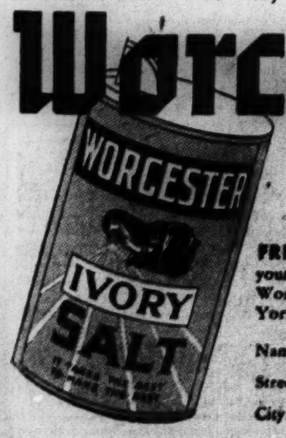

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Auto 'Freeway' Planned Across Massachusetts

(Continued From Page 11)

derlands, adequate protection against commercialization."

On the modern limited motorway, originally conceived in this section by the New England Regional Planning Commission, traffic safety is placed at a maximum at speeds 50 per cent greater than those possible on the conventional type highway with safety. The "freeway" would, then, become the backbone of the board's program which embodies several other proposals to relieve main line congestion by secondary arteries, among them the completion of Route 128, improvements through Wellesley, Lexington, Peabody to Gloucester.

Moving down into the Cape section, the planning board pointed out the need for a new express route through the center of the Cape from Bourne to Provincetown. A feeder to this route would extend to the partly constructed Providence bypass around Taunton. Such construction would make far more accessible the recreational facilities of the Cape, connecting it by direct route with New York and points West.

Still another new route to the Cape is planned to extend from the western part of the State, by-passing Worcester, running through Uxbridge and northern Rhode Island and joining the Providence by-pass.

The overburdened Newburyport Turnpike would be somewhat relieved by a highway extending from Boston, by-passing Reading, Andover and Lawrence, connected with the coastal "freeway," furnishing an unimpeded route to Salem, N. H., and northern New England. Another proposal which will help relieve congestion is the extension of the reconstructed Route 2 through Bolton, Lancaster and Leominster, by-passing Fitchburg to Westminster.

Further improvement to a radial highway out of Boston is indicated in the relocation of Route 3, by-passing Kingston on the east and Plymouth on the west, rejoining the present route just above the Bourne bridge.

Taking the right of way of the disused Middlesex Turnpike, and connecting it to Boston traffic routes and the main highway below the Tyngsboro bridge, would be an efficient method of tying routes together in the Merrimac Valley and caring for the heavy traffic into New Hampshire, the plan shows.

A route on the east side of the Connecticut River also is proposed. The purpose of this is to serve through traffic moving along the valley.

To Serve Trucks

Plans already are developed which will make through routes entirely capable of serving both commercial and passenger traffic, doing away with the idea formerly held by many that separate roads eventually must be built for trucks. The principal difficulty, State Planning Board experts say, arises from local traffic entering and leaving the main highway in such a manner as to endanger fast-moving travel.

In presenting its extensive program, the State Planning Board made clear that already Massachusetts' roads rank high in comparison with those of other states, a tribute to the long-continued efficient administration of the State Department of Public Works. Practically all of the existing routes, the board said, lend themselves directly to coordination in a system which when ultimately completed, "should fully serve the highway needs of the Commonwealth."

Ancients

(Continued from Page 11)

Company of Boston when they visited London on a previous occasion.

The H. A. C. has the exclusive privilege of furnishing a guard of honor at the Guildhall whenever the King visits the City. It is the only British regiment for which a recruit has to be proposed and seconded, is elected by ballot, and pays an entrance fee and subscription.

Long Line of Notables

The H. A. C. muster-roll is a page in English history. For more than 300 years its captain general has been either the Monarch, the Prince of Wales, or a Prince of the Blood Royal. If its colonels have been kings and princes, its members have ranged from the great Duke of Marlborough to Samuel Pepys, from Christopher Wren to John Milton.

Lord Fortescue, the Colonel Commandant, is welcoming at Plymouth the delegates from Boston, all of whom will be the guests of the H. A. C. during their stay in London. There will be a ball and pageant at Armoury House; a service at St. Paul's; the Lord Mayor of London will show that the fame of the hospitality of the Mansion House has not been exaggerated; and the Corporation of the City will bid the company welcome at the Guildhall. In return the H. A. C. from Boston will give a banquet on July 13, at which the American ambassador will be present.

The father of the American company was Capt. Robert Keayne, a merchant tailor born in Windsor, Eng. He was member of the H. A. C. in London and helped to transplant its tradition to the New World when he crossed the Atlantic. For a long time parent and daughter stood aloof, but for at least 80 years now there has been an interchange of courtesies between them.

On the present visit the H. A. C. delegates from Boston will be taken to Windsor, there to honor the memory of their founder by visiting the house now standing on the site of his birthplace in Thames street. The original house is gone, but on the wall of its successor the Boston A. A. C. men will see a bronze tablet to Captain Keayne's memory, bearing the seals of the London and Boston Companies, and by a happy inspiration supported by the British Lion and the American Eagle. It is another of the many links uniting the two H. A. Companies.

Seasonal Prospectus From Hollywood Showrooms

Entertainment, Present or in Prospect, at Boston Movie Houses

Upper—Edward Arnold, Jean Arthur and Ray Milland in "Easy Living," Coming to the Metropolitan

Lower—Phil Spitalny, Coming With His Orchestra to the Metropolitan

Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous," at the State and Orpheum

Joe E. Brown and Florence Rice in "Riding on Air," Coming to the RKO Boston

Early July Finds the Screen In a Mood for Light Humor

Movies of Moment

In the new program to be offered at the Metropolitan Theater on July 8 will be Phil Spitalny and his orchestra of 32 young women, popular on the radio as well as in film theaters that have a stage show. There are several featured singers in the act as well as Marvin Lawler, tap dancer. The film will be "Easy Living," which has to do with a banker who in a moment of ill-humor with his wife tosses her costly fur coat out of the window. It lands on the shoulders of Jean Arthur for the start of a romantic farce that involves Ray Milland, Esther Dale, Franklin Pangborn and Andrew Tombes. There are tunes by Boris Morros. Also in the cast is Mary Nash, long an ornament to the stage, who is making a new career for herself in the films. Playgoers with long memories will recall her early appearances with Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks," and "Cousin Kate," and in leading roles in "The Woman," "The New York Idea," "The Country Cousin," "The Man Who Came Back" and "Capt. Applejack." In the recent film comedy, "The King and the Chorus Girl," Miss Nash made so much of an incidental part that she is sure to find larger roles coming her way.

Money and Mystery

Thursday's change at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters is to bring "Wild Money," a farce based upon a story by Paul Gallico, with such funmakers as Edward Everett Horton, Lynne Overman, Benny Baker, Louise Campbell, Lucien Littlefield and Porter Hall in the cast. The companion film is "Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland in his perennial role of the Chinese sleuth. Apparently the story has at least as much to do with international spies as with athletes.

Brown and a Grin

Joe E. Brown and grin will entertain this comedian's following at the RKO Boston Theater beginning Friday in "Riding on Air," which has to do with a small town newspaper editor who becomes involved in a big city news story. Guy Kibbee and Florence Rice appear in the support. The companion picture, "Espionage," has to do with the disappearance of a millionaire munitions maker, and involves the services of Paul Lukas, Kettie Gallian, Skeets Gallagher, Frank Reicher, William Gilbert and Mitchell Lewis.

'New Faces' to Stay

"New Faces" at the Keith Memorial is expected to hold over. Edgar Bergen, the ventriloquist, provides the chief comedy on the miscellany of short films at the South Station Theater this week.

With Music Variously

One of Friday's new films at the State and Orpheum theaters is to be "Pick a Star," which brings in Laurel and Hardy briefly, but is chiefly concerned with Jack Haley, Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti and Mischa Auer. A farce with music it is called, having to do with the adventures of a screen-struck girl. Also on this bill is "The Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer, in which the leads play opposing spies in a Graustarkian melodrama with humorous and romantic interludes.

The Fine Arts Theater presentation of "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," with Roland Young, is in its last day's showings. Tomorrow it will be replaced by "Chu Chin Chow," an Arabian Nights screen spectacle made in England, with Pritz Kortner and Anna May Wong in the leads.

Disney Experiments

RKO studio announces that Walt Disney is experimenting with three dimensional cartoons, to be made possible by photographing movement proceeding on several different planes in opposition to each other. This studio is importing for American distribution "Victoria the Great," a British picture, with Anna Neagle and Herbert Wilcox heading the cast. Lily Pons is making a new picture, said to offer "everything from opera to uproar." Nino Martini is making a new musical. Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn are co-starring in "Stage Door," a last season's New York stage play.

Courses in Social Work Planned For Hartford in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6—Hartford social workers, with a vision of a professional school of social work before them, will start a program of courses in this field next fall.

There is, they point out, no professional school of social work anywhere in Connecticut. The nearest are in Boston, New York, and at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Although there is at present no academic affiliation for the proposed school in Hartford, the hope is that, once started, it will be taken over by one of the colleges in Connecticut. The State College at Storrs, Hartford social workers believe, is the logical place for it.

The Hartford Council of Social Agencies sponsors the program. A faculty, to serve without pay, has been selected. A schedule has been drawn, fees established, and 10 courses outlined for the first year's work. Standards will conform, the social workers say, to those of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, and they hope eventually to have the work accredited.

For the present they promise only that local social workers who need special courses can receive credit for their studies from the purely local social agencies.

Rubber Stocks in England

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber stocks in London and Liverpool on July 3 amounted to 43,047 tons, compared with 43,403 tons on June 26 and 43,653 tons on June 19, British advices reported.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Berlin and Dresden Music

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

Two recent orchestral concerts of contemporary music have aroused a good deal of interest and some discussion. One was dedicated to the memory of the Polish composer, Karol Szymanovski, and a number of his works were played in Berlin for the first time. Szymanovski was one of the most striking figures in modern music. Highly cultured and possessing a technique capable of the subtlest refinements he found his way to Slavonic folk-lore with the mastery of a mature musician and without sacrificing his power of discrimination.

He was influenced by many composers—Strauss, Reger, Debussy, Schönberg, Stravinsky—but none were able to suppress that which is so individual and typical of Szymanovski. One recognizes his hand after the first bar or a single chord.

In no work is his style, in my opinion, more characteristic than in the lovely "Stabat Mater" for three solo voices (soprano, contralto and baritone), chorus and orchestra, which appeared at the head of the Berlin program. The range of the musical expression covers six movements; from the veiled harmonies, so reminiscent of Palestrina, to the most modern polytonality; from hammering rhythms to the tenderest polyphony. The last movement, sung by a terzetto, is an adagio tranquillissimo in which the music slowly and reverently fades away.

♪ ♪ ♪

The performance in which three Polish soloists took part—Jadwiga Kenda (soprano), Janina Hupertowa (contralto) and Jerzy Czaplicki (baritone)—was most impressive. Szymanovski's second Symphony op. 19, in the new 1935 arrangement, was less convincing, though the novelty of the form is interesting. The first movement, in sonata-form, is followed by a series of variations on a sustained theme, the sixth and last of which leads into a rapid fugue-finale.

Yet the style is more elegant than symphonic; nor does one find the depth characteristic of such spaciously conceived forms. Szymanovski's latest style in folk-lore—on which he was an authority—was represented by a peasant's dance from the ballet "Harnasie" ("Robert - peasant"). Of amazing plasticity, the music, daring in harmony and catching in rhythm, is a harsh and brilliant orchestral piece. Max Jarczyk conducted.

A few days later, Francisco Mignone from Rio de Janeiro, made his appearance at the head of the Philharmonic Orchestra with a program of Brazilian music. One heard his own Dance-Suites and Program-music; Francisco Braga's "Symphonic Variations"; Camargo Guarniere's "Miniatures" based on folklore; and a "Symphonic Poem" by Lorenzo Fernandez. Although Signor Mignone was a skillful interpreter of these works the program was more of ethnographical interest than musically convincing We became acquainted, however, with a talented composer in Hector Villa-Lobos. His "Two Indian Mestizen Dances," "Farrapos" and "Kankikis," gave evidence of an individual style, skill and of a strangely entrancing rhythm. Influences of negroid music were seen in the tonality of the pieces which was built up on the "Marimba" harmony.

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A week of contemporary music was offered by Dresden in a festival organized on a large scale by the "Ständigen Rats für Internationale Zusammenarbeit der Komponisten." This was founded by Richard Strauss in 1934 as an organization for international cultural exchanges. It was intended to be a kind of supplement to London's "International Society for Contemporary Music," though with a more pronounced tendency toward traditional forms.

Nevertheless, thanks to the far-seeing intelligence of Baron E. N. von Reznicek, the Dresden program contained some delightful works which pointed more to the future than to the past. Needless to say, the older generation predominated, Strauss himself achieving one of the greatest successes of the evening with his "Electra," while Debussy's "Nocturnes" figured as the most important item on one of orchestral programs. Dr. Wilhelm Kienzl, composer of "Evangelimann," at one time so often given in Germany, and Christian Sinding, were also present and represented on the programs by some songs.

The present generation, however, was quite capable of holding its own with the nineteenth century. For the most outstanding talent of the Festival was seen in the "Symphonic Variations" by the Dutchman, Henk Badings; a work alive and daring in its language and masterly in its polyphonic treatment. Badings is one of the great talents in the European world of music today. He combines originality with an idiom that produces new forms and recognizes no tonal limitations. A piano-concerto by a Jugoslav, Bozidar Kune, played with great virtuosity by the composer himself, was also effective in its vigor and powerful musical imagination. Kune is less free of influences than Badings but there is something captivating in the carefree joyousness of his style.

Karl Höller, the talented young South German, was brilliantly represented by his "Symphonic Fantasy for Orchestra" (op. 20) on a theme by Girolamo Frescobaldi. The work carries on the tradition of his "Hymns." In the perfection of its formal structure it transposes all the problems to be resolved into the harmonic and polyphonic fabric.

A "Concertino" for flute and stringed orchestra, by Edmund von Borck, confirmed one's impression of the originality and skill of this young radical from Schleswig—now active in Berlin as a teacher of theory. A brilliant virtuoso piece, modern in character, it was beautifully played by Fritz Rucker, flautist from the Dresden Staatsoper, who for legato and quality of tone can have but few rivals.

As a document of an enquiring mind in quest of new paths one must mention a Violin Sonata by the Belgian, Oscar van Hmel. Jan Dahmen, the Dresden Konzertmeister, played the difficult, highly concentrated work in an exemplary manner. The accompanist was Karl Weiss. Béla Bartók and G. Francesco Malipiero were also represented—the first by his glorious second String-Quartet and the second by the "Sinfonia in quattro tempi come le quattro Stagioni."

The achievements of the Dresden musicians in these difficult programs were admirable. Dr. Karl Böhm, the young director of the Staatsoper and its orchestra, is one of the leading central European operatic conductors of the younger generation, and one expects from him brilliant performances. But the excellent playing of the Dresden Philharmonic was in the nature of a surprise. In an orchestral and choral concert, the conductor, Paul van Kempen—a Dutchman who has forsaken the violin for the baton—proved himself to be an important musical personality as well as a conductor possessing unusual mastery over score and orchestra.

The Lunts in 'Amphitryon 38'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

One wonders what the ancient Greeks would think of "Amphitryon." An age-old myth which has already been used on 37 distinct occasions as the theme for a drama (hence the 38 in the present title) now appears as a smart, sophisticated comedy, enlivened by the brilliance of one of the world's most popular acting couples, tastefully and beautifully set against backgrounds by an eminent stage designer, and keyed up to the modern tempo.

The lines are clever with the incisive wit of France. France, after all, is the stronghold of the classic tradition on the stage. Probably no dramatist of a nationality other than that of M. Giraudoux could have preserved so much of the Greek atmosphere. Mr. Behrman has carried this spirit into the English production; and that is no mean accomplishment.

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Here, then, is a production Greek in spirit, French in dialogue, and English in its actuality. The combination is a happy one. The play is not a melange, as one might expect from the various elements which go to make it up, but an artistic whole. There is just enough of the ancient in the setting to accentuate the extreme modernity of the spoken words. This reviewer believes that the author could have gained additional strength by the incorporation into the drama of a traditional Greek chorus; it would have given him a supplementary, and unusual, vehicle for expressing more of those shrewd philosophical comments which fall so delightfully from the lips of the small cast. The Greek clown has been preserved in the character of Sosie, servant to Amphitryon, and comic relief is afforded by the dialogues between Sosie and the Trumpeter (who makes it appear that ancient horn-blowers were sometimes afflicted with a modern temperament).

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From the time the curtain rises on a most original prologue, revealing Jupiter (Alfred Lunt) and Mercury (Richard Whorf) posed high aloft among clouds in postures only made possible by papier-mache bodies from which their heads and arms protrude engagingly, the audience knows that it is about to see something different. The two gods are looking down upon Amphitryon's palace in Thebes, and Jupiter reveals his designs upon the lovely Alkmena (Miss Fontanne), Amphitryon's wife. From there on, the play rolls along, revealing the consummation and the consequences of these designs, in an avalanche of sparkling and humorous (though sometimes questionable) dialogue.

The Greek gods, with their human weaknesses and foibles, must have afforded small comfort to those in need of spiritual succour, but their services to ancient playwrights are inestimable. How often do modern dramatists wish that they would bring upon the stage a being with modern form and physical limitations, yet with unlimited power to resolve the complications of a plot. In turning back to classical models, the modern writer opens up a new field of plots and counter-plots, and when these are artistically employed, as in the present instance, they provide an almost limitless supply of humorous situations.

"Amphitryon 38" is a hard play to put on. The Lunts deserve commendation for their courage in undertaking it. If the play were not well done, it would be terrible. As the Lunts do it, it is an artistic achievement, original, highly experimental. It will delight students of the drama, whatever may be the popular reaction towards it.

L. R. M.

Amphitryon 38. An Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne production of Jean Giraudoux's new comedy. World premiere at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, June 23, 1937. Presented by the Theatre Guild. Adapted by S. N. Behrman. Directed by Bretaigne Windust. Production planned and supervised by Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne. Settings designed by Lee Simonson. Costumes designed by Valentina. Music composed by Samuel L. M. Barlow.

Direzione Generale de Teatro

"Edipo Re," by Sophocles, as Presented in the Sabratha Amphitheater

Sophocles Revival, Sabratha Theater

Among ancient structures which have been exhumed in recent years is the Greco-Roman amphitheater at Sabratha in Italian North Africa. It has been restored to accord with the original style in which it was built, that of the second century A. D. When first constructed these vast amphitheaters were a challenge to engineering genius of the time. They seated great crowds; they lent themselves to grandiose spectacles and to lavish displays of pagan taste. The moderate dimensions of Hellenic sacred edifices were magnified to the colossal in Roman civic architecture. The restoration of the Sabratha amphitheater was done by Giacomo Guido just a few years ago. It was a gigantic task which required the fitting and measuring of disjointed fragments of the old structure into an integral whole. As a stage background, eight dozen Corinthian columns were erected and arranged in three stories.

The "Edipo Re" of Sophocles was selected for the inauguration of the restored amphitheater. It was presented in March. The choruses by the sixteenth-century composer Gabrieli, which were originally composed for Sophocles' "Edipho" when it was performed at Vicenza in 1585, were used in a transcription by Fernando Liuzzi.

The occasion was especially significant, for it celebrated a great archaeological achievement in restoration, the authentic performance of a great classical drama, presented in the open air as in ancient times, and the appropriate adaptation of a musical score. Classical architecture can best be understood and appreciated when it is made to function in its own geographic environment. Then it becomes a living art not mere relic of a great past.

Greek Sculpture of the Fourth Century, B. C., Now in the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

In this city, known for its industries, a collection of classic art is being developed in the Toledo Museum of Art, a much-used and growing gallery now in its thirty-sixth year.

Center of the collection is the sculptured head of a girl, an original of the Fourth Century, B. C., in Greece.

It was recently given to the museum by Edward Drummond Libbey, who with Mrs. Libbey, made possible the construction and maintenance of the institute of art. Mr. Libbey acquired it from the Henry Goldman collection in New York.

The head is especially valuable because it includes the shoulders in a state of preservation unusual for a work of such antiquity. There is a slight abrasion on the right cheek and marble has been chipped from the nose and top of the head, but the charm of the portrait remains.

According to Blake-More Godwin, director of the museum, the closest parallel to the Toledo Museum head is the Bartlett head in the Boston Museum. Both, he says, lie close to the date and style of Praxiteles.

North Shore Arts Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and black and whites in the galleries of the North Shore Arts Association at East Gloucester reveals an almost complete absence of abstractions, and a forward spurt in the display of sculpture.

Whether the increase in number of pieces in the latter medium indicates a proportionate increase in public interest is a question the answer to which might throw light on the trend of American art. Time was when sculpture in the United States was more appreciated than it is now.

Two distinguished bronzes are animal compositions by Katharine W. Lane, "Stretching Antelope" and "Stretching Greyhound." Both are lithe studies in active form.

The most ambitious of the sculptures is Richard Recchia's "Stark Before Bennington;" an equestrian that brings to notice an American general less well known to the general public, but no less interesting as a personality. Recchia shows him astride a powerful horse, his face grim; his sword upraised. The horse and rider are mounted on a tall pedestal on the sides of which are two bas-reliefs.

The 300 oils, watercolors and black and whites strike a good technical average, and reveal a variety of viewpoints without introducing any newcomers of outstanding ability.

The viewpoint is, in fact, the signature of the painter who rises above the average to a position peculiarly his own. The same locale, even the same scene, can provide widely divergent compositions. Take for example, "Pigeon Cove" by Emma Fordyce MacRae, a quiet, well-ordered study of boats in harbor and houses on shore, both boats and houses being treated flatly, and reduced to their simplest geometric forms. Then pass to the busy clutter of Gloucester harbor that is Theresa F. Bernstein's "New England." Both studies are New England, but a New England poles apart, emotionally.

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A third point of view is revealed in Gordon Grant's "Morning Tide, Gloucester," with its square-rigger, and fishing boats with expectant white sails. Here is the type of composition that seems less tuned to the reality of the present than to the romance of the past. Again it is an emotional difference.

Primarily realistic streets of Gloucester or Rockport vie with the simplified idealism of Yarnall Abbott's "Houses by the Sea" as interpretations of the locale. In these compositions the degree of personality lies in the degree of imagination. Abbott's canvas has the same feeling for the massed town as that exhibited in Carroll Bill's watercolor of the cathedral-crested "Taxco, Mexico."

Occasionally there is kinship of feeling in paintings derived from widely separated areas. The browns of shacks and fields, for instance, are as poignant in "The Old Barn" by William Meyerowitz, who paints the East, as in "Open Range," a watercolor by Barse Miller who finds his subject material in the West. And so one is brought to a realization of the fact that so far as art is concerned it is the point of view rather than the locale that matters.

One notes, however, a somewhat marked trek of artists into Vermont, indicated by such paintings as Aldro T. Hibbard's "Logging, Vermont"; "Vermont Autumn," by Frederick J. Mulhaupt; "Autumn in Vermont," by Marian P. Sloane; "Fall in Vermont," by Frederick W. Rigley; "October in Vermont," by George L. Wilstack, and "Late Spring, Vermont," by Blanche E. Coleman.

Strangely enough there have been few canvases inspired by the White Mountains, but this year the theme creeps into paint in "Echo Lake," by Bertha Manzler Peyton, and in a winter study, "Conway Hills," by W. Lester Stevens.

While landscapes abound, there are some vigorous still-lifes, notably those by Herbert Barnett and Maurice Compris; and more than the usual number of portraits including those of artists by artists such as "Hugh H. Breckenridge," by his wife, Dorothy Breckenridge; "Emile A. Gruppe," by J. Campbell Phillips; and "Sam Hershey," by Maurice Compris.

Perhaps the most significant canvas, from the point of view of trends, is "The Schuylkill Valley," by Hugh H. Breckenridge, in which this artist, who has passed through various phases, combines his leanings toward color abstractions, and his earlier delight in pointillism.

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Realism is, however, the keynote of the present annual, achieving its zenith in the portrait study of a small boy with skates slung over his shoulder, "My Son Eddy," by Jacob Binder, and in the hard simplification of forms that marks Umberto Romano's "Man in Black Robe." Sculpturally handled, realism resorts to painting the modeled form in "Patsy," a black and silver statuette of a Boston-bull by Evelyn S. Harmon.

The fact that a composition is realistic does not, however, deprive it of potential romance or satire. The former lends color to "The Portuguese Church," by J. Jeffrey Grant; the latter to the snow-swept summer gaiety of "Winter at the Palace, Revere Beach," by Ernest E. Anthony.

Delight in craftsmanship is felt in many of the prints, which vary from the exquisite architectural exactitude of European studies by John Taylor Arms to the pastoral peace of the color etching, "Shepherd of Israel," by Gabrielle De V. Clements.

The North Shore Arts Association's annual will remain on view to Sept. 13.

Moscow's Theater Season

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

The 1936-37 theatrical season in Soviet Russia has been less productive than any other in years. Regisseurs and dramatists alike have been slow in adjusting themselves to a regime of more severe political supervision, instituted by the Kremlin's Committee on Arts, created in 1935 and given enlarged powers in 1936.

This Communist committee actually controls the leading theaters of Moscow and Leningrad, and exercises general supervision over all Soviet theaters. It has complete powers of censorship, and determines whether or not any production meets political standards fixed by itself. The Committee apparently has not yet clearly determined its own standards; although it scrutinizes all productions in rehearsal, it ordered several plays to be taken off this year after a few performances.

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The committee ordered the Vakhtangoff Theater to remove V. Kirshon's "Great Day," whose enthusiastic reception by critics and public had indicated a long run. After dress rehearsals, it forbade the Maly Theater to present Afinegenov's "Hail, Spain." After three performances, it canceled the Kamerny Theater's revival of Borodin's light opera, "Bogatyrs" ("Titans"), with a new libretto by Demyan Bedny, which had been lavishly mounted and was favorably reviewed.

Contemporary dramatists almost completely failed to satisfy the Committee; one of the few new plays permitted was a naïve melodrama, "The Dream," written by an Arctic aviator and presented on the day he reached the North Pole. This amateur effort naturally could not be criticized by professional standards.

One dramatist, asked by a foreign visitor why he had written no new play in two years, quoted the Jewish proverb: "When there is a pogrom, the wise man does not appear on the streets." The three well-known dramatists who offered new work this season not only wasted their time, but were publicly accused of "anti-state tendencies."

Classical revivals fared better. The Art Committee expressed complete satisfaction with the Moscow Art Theater's dramatization of Leo Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina"; regisseurs and actors received government decorations for this production. The Bolshoi Opera Theater successfully revived Tchaikovsky's ballet "Sleeping Beauty" and Glinka's 100-year-old opera, "Russlan and Ludmilla."

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It is a curious situation. Communists have subsidized dramatic and musical theaters far more widely than the Tsars did. Royalties for dramatists and composers have been fixed so high that the most successful have become the "richest" persons in Russia. The demand for new plays is so great that theater managers will accept any script of promise. Yet most dramatists have not learned how to please the Art Committee.

With so few new productions in their own theaters, the Moscow public has flocked to see visiting companies from Kasakistan, Uzbekistan, the Ukraine and Georgia. The Georgian Musical Theater delighted Moscow audiences with several classical and contemporary operas in the Georgian language, interspersed with charming native dances and choruses based upon folk songs. The Kasak and Uzbek musical theaters, with several hundred native singers and dancers, offered "musical melodramas," with folk songs and dances. Less successful were the "pseudo-oriental" operas written for these theaters by Russian composers.

These theaters of the national minorities are doing the most interesting work in Soviet Russia today. They bring together talented actors, singers and dancers of small tribes as well as of Russia's many races. They search painstakingly for true folk themes, songs and dances. They subsidize promising young dramatists and composers. And they exchange visits, permitting each race to see and appreciate the theatrical art of other races.

Weingartner's Reminiscences

By W. H. Haddon-Squire

London

When, nearly thirty-five years ago, Weingartner conducted the "Pastoral Symphony" in Paris, Debussy compared him to a "meticulous gardener." The symphony was "so neatly cleared of caterpillars that it gave the impression of a landscape varnished with a brush, the gentle undulations of the hills being represented by plush at ten francs a yard, and the trees crimped with curling tongs." But having had his bit of fun, the apostle of musical impressionism admitted that Weingartner's methods are "very effective—almost miraculous, and the audience hardly knows how to express its enthusiasm." For more than 30 years London audiences have been equally appreciative.

An English translation of the world-famous conductor's Reminiscences has just been published under the title of "Buffets and Rewards" (Hutchinson, London. 18s. net). By the happiest of chances, on the day the present reviewer finished reading this book, he went to hear its author conduct a Royal Philharmonic Society concert at Queen's Hall. The program consisted of the fourth and first symphonies of Brahms and during the interval Weingartner was asked to accept the historic Society's gold medal. In return he presented the Society with the manuscript of his most recent composition—a sinfonietta for solo violin, viola and 'cello and small orchestra.

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Under these circumstances, therefore, it was quite natural that the book and the concert should become complementary—each coloring and enriching the other. As the familiar figure stepped briskly to the desk one looked with new eyes. Here was a man who had actually talked with Wagner, Liszt and Brahms, who had come into contact with people who, with their own eyes, had seen Beethoven, Goethe and Schubert. A wonderful period of musical art was suddenly brought nearer and great names became living men. The tall figure stood bowing on Queen's Hall platform and in the brief space there flashed through memory all kinds of incongruous word-pictures from the book one had just read.

There was Richard Wagner. "Spectacles reposed on the bridge of his prominent nose, on his head he wore a top-hat. He was wearing the light yellow overcoat to which, it was rumoured, he was so attached that his wife's urgent pleading could not induce him to exchange it for a new one." Then Brahms, "shuffling along on knitted grey socks—he wore no slippers—" showing young Weingartner his well-stocked library. There was Liszt surrounded by his pupils and friends. "Once when a very pretty girl had played particularly badly, the master went up to her, kissed her on the forehead, said: 'Dear child, you had better marry,' and turned her gently towards the door."

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There was the story of Weingartner's grandfather. He had been struck by the strange appearance of a man with whom he once sat at table in an inn, "his air of living apart from the world, his loud tones when he spoke, and the large ear-trumpet he held at his ear when anybody addressed him." This odd fellow-guest was Beethoven.

A momentary hush and the long, quiet opening of the Brahms Fourth begins, outlined on the air by those gestures which Debussy described as "almost rectilinear in their elegance." The ear, however, quickly displaces the eye and the listener becomes wholly absorbed by a work that culminates in grandeur. And here we discover the secret of Weingartner's art of concealing art. Speaking of the extravagances of certain conductors whose antics prompted him to publish his treatise "On Conducting," he writes: "I felt with renewed certainty that a lack of true depth cannot be offset by gesticulations, stamping, sweating, snorting and head-wagging, an opinion which I hold more strongly than ever today. My aim in conducting has been and is to reproduce the work soulfully and with the greatest simplicity and fidelity, while making my own gestures so inconspicuous that the attention of the audience is not drawn to me and away from the music."

The aesthetic creed sounds so simple, but is it? To reproduce a big work "with the greatest simplicity and fidelity" demands a musical insight and knowledge of the rarest kind. In Weingartner's approach to music we see the attitude of the men who created and developed the great tradition with which he is now almost the only living link.

Stadium Opera in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Of the two operas designated for presentation this summer in the course of the Stadium Concerts series, the first was seen, and more especially heard, on the evening of July 1. The choice might seem strange, for the opera was none other than the "Salomé" of Richard Strauss, which thirty years ago was withdrawn from the Metropolitan stage after a single public performance that had quite upset the artistic and social tranquillity of this tight little island. However, the Metropolitan eventually made its peace with Strauss and at very long last even reverted to "Salomé" itself, reviving the work for seven performances in the season of 1933-34.

The strangeness, however, inheres not in the tempestuous doings of a generation ago, but in the very nature of "Salomé." No wise references to the paintings of Dulac serve to divert attention from the fact that the great terrace of Herod's palace cannot be cooped up within a bandstand shell and set persuasively before our eyes and imaginations in the rectangularity of the packing-box school of stage decoration. Nor can the intricacies of Strauss's exquisitely wrought score come to a fair hearing in the open.

None the less the chief honors of this production went to the orchestra. Never in New York had so excellent a band been allotted to the score as this aggregation of men from the Philharmonic-Symphony. Then, there was the conductor. Alexander Smallens had prepared the performance with the utmost care, and all of his learning, his authority, his fire, and his special sympathy went into his direction. Distinctly he was the hero of the occasion, and thanks to his signal abilities, as well as to the quality of the orchestra, the score fared as handsomely as it did.

Erica Darbo, a Scandinavian soprano whose only previous appearance in New York had been as a recital singer a little over two years ago, was the dancing daughter of Herodias. This Salomé, with an abundance of bobbed red hair and trailing a long black garment, was unquestionably picturesque, and nobody could deny her some ability and endless diligence as an actress. Yet, as she marathoned hither and yon, to older observers at least she suggested less the ways of a princess of Judaea than the less exalted glories of Eva Tanguay, and in the legendary "Dance of the Seven Veils" she was close to ridiculous. However, to call on the singer and actress of Salomé to dance too has always been a tall order. Vocally Miss Darbo strove valiantly, but her voice is hardly of dramatic calibre or generous upper range.

Sydney de Vries, a Dutch baritone who had not appeared here before, made a striking figure as Jokanaan (though he defied the entire tradition of Christian art by presenting the prophet as beardless), and his delivery of the music was marked by breadth and elevation of style. The Herod of Ivan Ivantzoff was vocally sonorous and secure. But in biting utterance and the coloring of tones he left something to be desired, nor had his Tetrarch the majesty of an Eastern potentate that the capricious Herod never quite loses.

Liuba Senderovna's big voice made the music of Herodias tell. To the eye she was a graven image crowned with a Paris hat of this summer's confecting. Clifford Menz did so well as Narraboth that one felt sorry when the young Syrian captain took himself out of the picture. The five disputatious Jews were done capitally by Messrs. Haywood, Dunbar, Velik, Purdey and Loewenthal.

The other conspicuous event of recent Stadium occasions was the singing of Lily Pons, who was the soloist on the evening of June 27.

Tirelessly Mme. Pons went through an exacting array, and what made her achievement all the more notable was the real excellence of much of her singing. For solidity of tone and accuracy of intonation the exhibition proved most agreeably the soprano's progress in her art, and though she still has something to learn about sustained singing, what she did in parts of the "Mad Scene" and elsewhere, as in "Les Filles de Sadix" and the Liadoff jeu d'esprit, testified to her growing general accomplishment.

Translation Prizes

The Richard Wagner Society has announced a nation-wide competition for the best English translation of a scene from Wagner's "Siegfried." Prizes will be $150, $100, and $50 cash. The judges will be Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera; Leopold Stokowski and Fritz Reiner, noted symphony orchestra conductors; Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan opera baritone; and Dr. Ernst Lert, head of the opera department of the Curtis Institute of Music, who is secretary of the judges' committee.

Manuscripts must be submitted by December 31, 1937, and should be written in triplicate on music manuscript paper, copying the vocal line of the music in Act II of "Siegfried," (Page 2120, Schirmer edition of the vocal score,) and which begins "Wilkommen, Siegfried! Sag, du kühner, hast du das Fürchten gelernt?" and closing with "Schmeck du mein Schwert, ekliger Schwatzer!" (Page 222.) The translation, which should be written under the vocal line, must be in colloquial but characteristic and powerful language, without rhyme, and in accord with the phrasing and accents of the music.

Winners will be announced by Lauritz Melchior, honorary president of the Richard Wagner Society, at a concert for the benefit of this competition February 27, 1937, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

The first prize winner may be commissioned by the Richard Wagner Society to translate the entire "Ring" cycle of music-dramas. Inquiries about the rules of the competition may be addressed to Dr Ernst Lert, care of the Richard Wagner Society, 528 West 111th St., New York City, or to the secretary of the Society's Boston branch, Barbara Phillips, 6 Roanoke Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

Pasadena Southwest Play Cycle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena

"The Story of the Great Southwest" is being told at the Pasadena Playhouse here with a play a week, comprising the third annual Midsummer Drama Festival.

Breaking away from the Shakespeare cycles of the other two festivals, the first chapter-play, beginning with the week of June 28, was "Montezuma," portraying Spain as the mistress of the western world, as imagined by Gerhart Hauptmann. Next is San Juan Capistrano's "Miracle of the Swallows," in which Ramon Romero weaves the departure and return of the birds into the romance of Teofilo and Magdalena.

For the third week, Spain's last stand in Western America will be depicted by "Night Over Taos," New Mexico drama by Maxwell Anderson. Rise of Mexico's national spirit is recorded in the fourth play, "Juarez and Maximilian," by Franz Werfel.

"The Girl of the Golden West" is the fifth play, written by David Belasco, himself a native Californian. The original "Girl" is Blanche Bates, now living in San Francisco as Mrs. George Creel. Coming of the "gringo" to early California is heralded by "The Rose of the Rancho," in which Mr. Belasco collaborated with Richard Walton Tully. The concluding play is "Miner's Gold," unfolding the background and growth of San Francisco, written by Agnes Peterson, California playwright.

Casts are being selected from the numerous community performers identified with the playhouse under the supervision of Gilmor Brown.

Supplementing the festival plays will be a series of six Sunday evening lectures presented by authorities on the history, art, literature and drama of the Southwest.

The annual exhibition by local artists at the Flint (Mich.) Institute of Arts included the work of 90 painters and sculptors.

The Cincinnati "Zoo" opera season opens on June 27, to continue for six weeks, with Fausto Cleva as director, and singers drawn from leading American musical organizations, including the Metropolitan Opera in New York and the Eastman School, Rochester, N. Y.

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Need of Business Solidarity Vital, Says Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—An appeal to business to get together and effect solidarity or face the fact "that it will cease to be business in the sense that we now understand it" features the annual report of Louis K. Comstock, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, today.

"One of the things which I believe the developments of the past year have emphasized is the necessity for greater solidarity of the units which make up the structure that we refer to as business," he says. "Like it or not, we are living in an age of pressure groups, some of which are purely selfish and get their results by legislative terrorism, rather than by logic.

Fair Division of Profits

"Their argument is the power of the votes which they control, or which lawmakers believe they control. This explains why it is easier to get a bill increasing public salaries than to get one reducing the tax rate and why an appropriation for relief is likely to meet with more favor than some measure reducing a government pay roll. Just now the labor group is at the forefront. We saw the results in the Wagner bill and its baby brother recently enacted in New York state."

Mr. Comstock holds that this legislative tendency has raised the question whether private enterprise and private management are going to permit themselves to be subjugated by the demands and abuse of power of other groups.

"The intelligent leaders of industry and commerce believe there should be a fair division of the returns from productive activity," he continues. "Labor is entitled to its share; public servants are entitled to their share in the form of taxes, but the talents and the capital which make the production possible are also entitled to their share. Recent trends justify the conclusion that there is grave danger that unless industry and commerce bestir themselves they are going to find themselves overshadowed and outdistanced in the race for control of their enterprises.

Solidarity Seen Need

"There is one answer to this problem—solidarity for private initiative and private enterprise. We need advocates of Americanism, of the Constitution, of individual rights. Millions who still have faith in themselves and desire no other boon from Government than freedom of opportunity, constitute the greatest force in America, if properly organized."

Mr. Comstock declares that the Merchants' Association "has been and will continue to be a medium for achieving business solidarity." He sees the year under review as one of "paradoxes—a year of satisfactory recovery in purchasing power and production, yet a year in which the Government loads on the business man and the industralist become heavier."

"It was a year in which the employment index advanced materially," he continues, "yet our burden of relief failed to recede proportionately. It was a year of mammoth public expenditure, yet in many quarters there were demands for increased appropriations. It was a year of increased federal tax collections, yet the value of Government bonds began to recede. For the Merchants' Association, it was a year in which the satisfactory solution of one problem found two or three problems to take its place."

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of crude oil in the United States on a daily average basis amounted last week to 3,529,600 barrels, compared with 3,510,950 in the previous week, or an increase of 18,650, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The important changes were increases in the daily average output of Texas and Louisiana, of 13,050 and 6800 barrels, respectively. Production exceeded by 163,600 barrels the Bureau of Mines calculation of 3,366,000 barrels daily for the month of June.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States including the amount of unrefined gasoline contained in naphtha distillates at the close of last week amounted to 75,427,000 barrels, against 76,574,000 a week earlier, a drop of 1,147,000. On June 26 last year, motor fuel stocks were 67,941,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 1,060,000 barrels to 44,891,000 while those in pipe lines, "in transit" and at bulk terminals were off 8000 to 23,358,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks were down 79,000 barrels to 7,178,000.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

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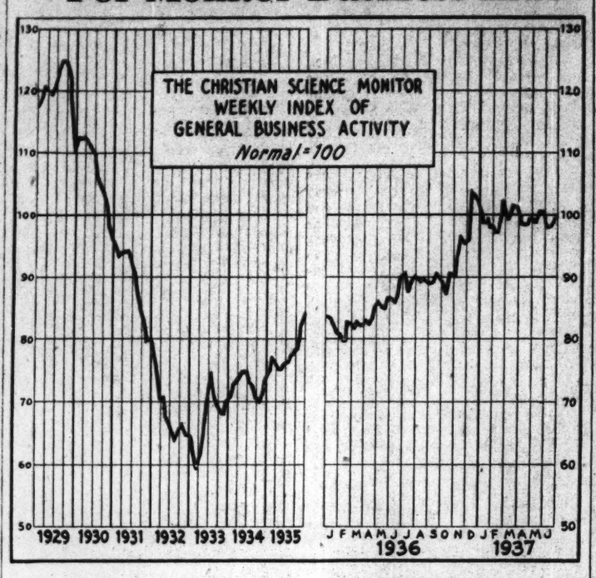
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Willey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 3

Substantial Gain Recorded For Monitor Business Index



Increases in the three components of The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity resulted in a substantial advance in the index for the week ended June 26. On June 26, the index registered 99.5 (prel.), as against 98.6 on June 19 and 90.0 on June 27, 1936.

While a considerable portion of the sharp loss recorded at the end of last month was recovered in the last two weeks of June, the average for the month remained well below that of the preceding month.

Miscellaneous car loadings increased over the preceding week and maintained their gain over the corresponding week of last year. The advance in the series was contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index showed a good increase.

Electric power production climbed during the week to the highest level since the week ended Jan. 23. The seasonal index was unchanged from the preceding week so that after allowance for the upward trend in the series, the adjusted index rose.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City declined moderately. However, the loss was less than expected for the week and the adjusted index for this series likewise advanced.

Partial resumption of steel operations at the Youngstown mills more than offset the losses in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling areas where vacation shut-downs and declining business dropped the rate of activity sharply. The net result was an increase of 1½ points in the rate of steel activity for the country to a figure which Iron Age estimated at 76½ per cent of capacity.

Automobile production last week was slightly higher than the week before and well above the like 1936 week. Further increases in output, however, are not anticipated since signs of seasonal decline are appearing.

New business for the textile industry has continued to fall off and some mills are closing for holiday periods.

Despite the fact that the period preceding the Fourth of July holiday is usually one of a high volume of retail sales trade reports for the week revealed few sharp gains over the corresponding week of last year. The chief exceptions were the South and Southwest.

A slight gain was recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended June 26 which offset the decline of the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 26, 1937*	June 19, 1937	June 27, 1936
Combined index	99.5	98.6	90.0
Bk deb's outside NYC	98.6	98.2	89.8
Elec power prod	101.7	100.8	88.2
Misc car loadings	98.7	98.3	92.0

*—Preliminary.

Bank Clearings Off 3.5 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended June 30 totaled $5,815,932,000, compared with $6,027,895,000 in the like period last year, a decrease of 3.5 per cent, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the year to year comparison in the preceding week there was an increase of 11.4 per cent, which was the first rise over the 1936 figure in four weeks.

The decline may be accounted for in some measure, the agency said, by the fact the figures did not contain July first settlements which were included last year.

The total at New York City of $3,678,545,000 compared with $3,900,135,000 last year, a decline of 5.7 per cent. That for outside centers of $2,137,387,000 was an increase of 0.5 per cent over $2,127,760,000.

Indicative of the fluctuations in business transacted by checks at key centers was the fact that nine cities reported decreases from last year and thirteen reported increases. The gainers, however, boasted the largest percentage changes. Clearings at Portland, Ore., were 24.3 per cent ahead of 1936; Seattle 22.2; Buffalo 13.4 and Kansas City 13.0. On the other side were such cities as Omaha, with a loss of 11.1 per cent; Boston 10.9; Detroit 10.1 and New Orleans 9.8.

The aggregate at Chicago was $308,700,000 against $350,300,000 last year, a decline of 11.9 per cent.

So. N. England Telephone Service at Record High

The Southern New England Telephone Company established a new high record for the number of telephone stations in service, with a total of 331,141 in use on June 1. This exceeded the previous high mark set in July, 1931.

The number of telephones in service increased 2857 in May. The net gain since Jan. 1 amounts to 11,377 instruments.

General American Oil Co.

NEW YORK — General American Oil Company of Texas has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 173,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $10 each, and 666,250 shares of common stock, $5 par, including scrip certificates representing fractional shares thereof, of which 216,250 shares are reserved for the conversion of the preferred. Of the stock registered, 88,333 shares of common will be publicly offered, upon expiration of the registration period, by Russell Maguire & Co., Inc., according to the registration statement.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Up in Week; Some Prices Rise

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying interest in primary cotton goods revived rather suddenly during the past week and trading became rather active just before the holiday exodus, resulting in total sales for the week aggregating approximately half of the current week's production from the looms. It was the largest volume of trading seen in print cloth markets since before Memorial Day and served to bring about some price recovery from the lows to which the market had dropped during the inactive period.

Second hand offerings were less a factor in the market this week than for some time. Prices apparently have reached a point where resales show a substantial loss, and buyers seem to prefer to hold their goods and take a chance on merchandising them at a profit in the finished state.

Interest in the fine combed goods section of the market seemed to dwindle this week following two previous weeks of relatively better activity.

Prices Ease Slightly

In print cloths there had been efforts on the part of buyers a week ago to sound out the strength of the market. This week a few buyers were able to pick up occasional lots of 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s at 6¼ cents after trying for several days to break the 6¼ cents quotation which was held firmly by first hands. Other buyers picked up limited yardage of the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s at 7 cents from second hands. This construction had previously been generally quoted at 7¼ cents.

The news of these sales brought fresh attempts to get 39-inch, 80 squares, four yard goods at 6 cents flat, but 6⅛ cents was the best anyone was able to do. Finally after the middle of the week several first hands suddenly accepted firm bids they had in hand at 6¼ cents for 64x60s, at 7¼ cents for 68x72s and at 8½ cents for four yard 8⅛ squares. On Friday the market stiffened just before the close and the mills refused to sell any more at prices under 6¼c, 7¼c and 8¼ cents, which had been the quotations before the spurt of trading. The 38½-inch, 6.25 yard, 60x48s moved in some quantity at 5⅝ cents and resisted every attempt to cut under this price.

Individual Sales Small

It was pointed out that most of the trading of the week was due to operations by the small and medium-sized converters and very few of the individual sales were of very large proportions. The volume was due rather to the large number of medium sized lots which changed hands. Deliveries were mostly spot and nearby.

Sheetings showed some revival tendencies as well as print cloths, although trading did not become as general as in print cloths. Several authorities estimated sheetings sales were fully as great as those of print cloth constructions.

In the heavy goods corner, there was trading in drills and osnaburgs but not in a very large way. Prices remained virtually unchanged.

Carded broadcloths proved somewhat of a center of activity. Late in the week mills reported the sale of approximately 2,000,000 of 37-inch 4.10 yard 100-60s, while the 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s were moving at 6⅝ to 6¾ cents. Narrow print cloths were active in certain numbers and moved in fair quantity, especially to the bag trade. Prices were well maintained.

In the fine goods section, combed lawns were not very active, but were firm in price. The same was true with combed broadcloths and poplins. Pongees moved in a very restricted way as did organdies.

Home Loans in May Top 1936 by 16 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The aggregate of home loans negotiated in May by savings, building and loan associations was 16 per cent more than a year ago, 94 per cent more than two years ago and the best for the month since 1929, according to the United States Building and Loan League. Loans received by 51,480 families during the month totaled $123,129,600.

Home-purchase loans gained 40 per cent compared with a year ago. Building and loan financing for new construction was 34 per cent larger than in May, 1936. The league estimated approximately 10,300 new homes were built with savings and loan money during May.

Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president, said that total loan volume in May was off 1.8 per cent compared with April.

The Week in Wall Street

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market rose last week by the amount necessary to keep within the downtrend lines of recent weeks. Sentiment in the Street is better. Definitely. Rationalizations for this improved sentiment include an improvement in the labor situation, and signs of increased tension in the Democratic party. The French situation meant nothing to American security markets. The decline of the last three months is attributed to a slight slowdown in business which is now becoming perceptible but which, having been already discontinued, need not be used as justification for further selling. U. S. Steel paid another $2 on the preferred and it is expected to pay off the remaining $1.75 arrears as well as the regular preferred dividend at the regular meeting on the 27th; then, says the dope, later on in the year Steel will pay a dollar on the common, and sell rights to buy more common at par. No bond or preferred stock issues. A fortnight or so ago Dow-Jones estimated Steel second-quarter earnings at $3.00 (against $2.55 in the first quarter). Now the guesses are getting more sanguine—$4.00 is estimated.

Plight of Brokers

Preocupation of the trading fraternity at the end of the week was the report of the Stock Exchange committee on trading commisions. Everybody is strongly for or against it. The report is the result of two years' talk and cogitation, but was apparently hastened by the current lethargy. Well-written, it explains illuminatingly the present plight of the stock brokerage business. Trading volume has fallen sharply, and debit balances, once a principal source of brokerage revenue, have ben cut by higher margin requirements. Costs ..have increased heavily, in particular through federal regulation.

Says the report: ". . . the existing schedule has been in effect . . . since October, 1924. . . . The speculative boom of the 1920's was accompanied by the creation of new standards of efficiency in the machinery of the Exchange and its member firms. . . . (The depression) has been accompanied by a contraction of the plant but a continued increase in service. . . . Among the mechanical improvements in the Exchange itself since 1929 have been the inauguration of high-speed ticker service and the development of the quotation department. The latter service is used as liberaly by customers today, when stocks are reported infrequently on the ticker, as in occasional active markets when ticker reportsfal behind trading on the floor. The Exchange itself is giving unparalleled facilities for the execution of orders, the dissemination of reports, and ehe protection of investors through the stock listing and other departments. Customers also are asking and receiving more investment service in their trading. Research and investment counsel departments of member firms have expanded to meet the more difficult conditions for selection of securities in today's markets."

Record of Retrenchment

Then, as if in answer to the oft-repeated charge that the brokerage business is simply suffering from too many brokers, and is as over-built as the coal mining industry, the report says ". . . the record of retrenchment in the last seven years . . . the liquidation of uneconomic facilities is told even more eloquently by the private records of member firms than by statistics showing the reduction of more than 25 per cent in number of branch offices, nearly 60 per cent in number of stock tickers, and over 35 per cent in number of bond tickers."

Three principal reasons are given by the committee for the low trading volume of recent years. ". . . foremost . . . has been . . . increased taxation of capital gains. Large security holders prefer to hold their positions through good times and bad rather than incur the heavy tax by shifting their holdings in the search for greater appreciation, income, or security . . . another major influence has been the concentration of trading in low-priced stocks . . . splits and stock dividends. The tax on undistributed corporate surplus earnings has forced other companies to adopt a policy to stock dividends that is equally effective in holding down the price of stocks.

"We might add that it is our experience that cutting the price in half does not double the volume of shares traded. . . . Another important factor is the elimination of much unsound speculation by the Securities Exchange Act. Trading on a shoestring also has been eliminated by the margin requirements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system under that act."

Hits "Little Fellows"

The odd-lot trader will be heaviest hit by the increased rates if they are ratified by the membership (the routine of a constitutional amendment in the Stock Exchange may take as long as a year and involves a polling of the members). The odd-lot trader's lot is already a hard one. He not only pays his commission, but also loses an eighth point per share on each transaction. Then he must pay federal and state transfer taxes on purchases as well as sales, though the full-lot trader pays only on sales. Now comes the Pierce committee to raise the "little fellow's" trading costs still further.

Apparently, the odd-lot trader has survived the pressure, however. The committee finds that "this is a small retail market in contrast with the wholesale market of previous years." On a recent trading day, June 1, "odd lots accounted for 51 per cent of the stock trades, with an average of 26.7 shares per trade and an average market value of $1060. . . . This 51 per cent of the stock transactions yielded only 22 per cent of the stock commission revenue."

(Further discussion of this report will be presented on this page in the next few days.)

Rally in Market

The near-panic in the market for intermediate and second-grade bonds, particularly the rails, terminated last week with a sharp rally. Decline was chiefly inspired by the sudden darkening of outlook for the rails. The market is still extremely thin. High grade corporate bonds and Treasuries were untouched. Another explanation for the decline was the unexpected slowness with which two bond offerings of a fortnight ago were distributed. Last week's bulky offerings, including Union Electric of Missouri bonds and notes, and du Pont preferred stock, by contrast, went "out the window."

The franc's troubles were not of much moment in Wall Street. The French don't own many American securities, having put most of their money in London in recent years. Nor have they any important cash balances here. Last fall some people thought as much as $250,000,000 might go out of here to Paris when the franc first slipped; but nothing happened. Besides, French money-owners don't appear greatly impressed with the present devaluation or whatever it should be called.

Gains in Rail Net Not Proportionate To Gains in Gross

NEW YORK (AP)—Although their two-year recovery swing remains unchecked, the railroads are finding it more difficult to translate gains in gross revenue into proportionate gains in net operating income, railway analysts pointed out.

Basis for this opinion is the general trend of revenues during May, as disclosed by individual carriers' reports issued during the last week.

A number of the larger systems showed good gains in gross returns over May, 1936, but in some instances net railway operating income was substantially lower than the corresponding month a year ago.

There are several factors which tend to explain this seemingly anomalous trend, according to analysts. The higher cost of labor and materials, increased taxes, greater expense of handling an enlarged traffic volume, and desire of managements to bring maintenance programs up to date are chiefly cited.

Taking the statements of the first 18 roads to report for May, it was seen 15 had increased in gross revenues in comparison with the same month last year, while only six reported larger net operating income. In the aggregate, the gross was 10 per cent ahead, while net operating income was 10 per cent lower.

In April the same roads, with a 12 per cent increase in gross, showed a decrease of 7 per cent in net operating income, but for all Class 1 roads the combined net operating income for April was about 15 per cent above the corresponding month last year.

Koppers Acquires Virginian Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Control of 40 per cent of the Virginian Railway Company has been acquired by the Koppers Company and its affiliate, the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associated, through the purchase of stock control of the Virginian Corporation, according to H. Lee, president of the Eastern Gas & Fuel. The price paid in the transaction was $7,370,600.

"The Virginian Corporation owns 236,000 shares of common stock of the Virginian Railway Company," Mr. Lee said, "or about 75 per cent of the total. However, the preferred stock of the railroad also has voting rights so that the holding company owns somewhat less than 40 per cent of the voting shares of the railroad company. We understand that the former holders of the common stock of the railroad which was sold to the Virginian Corporation retained common and preferred shares of the railroad company to an amount which gives them a block of voting stock somewhat, if not entirely, comparable to that of the Virginian Corporation."

It is understood that the estate of the late H. H. Rogers has the balance of voting control in the railroad, for it was from this estate that the purchase of the 40 per cent control was made.

Steel Operations Up 3½ Points To 77½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week advanced 3½ points to a national rate of 77½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Youngstown made the largest gain, 46 points to 75 per cent. Cincinnati gained 7 points to 93 per cent, and Detroit 1 point to 100 per cent. Because of strike effects at Johnstown, Penna., the Pittsburgh district netted a loss of 2 points to 80, and Chicago lost 1 point to 63½ per cent because of the strike.

Eastern Pennsylvania dropped 1 point to 66, Wheeling 1 point to 92 and Buffalo 1 point to 87. No change was made in rates at Cleveland at 49, Birmingham at 83, New England at 92 and St. Louis at 93.

Plants Reopen

"Resumption of production by independent steel companies whose plants were closed by labor difficulties is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit and the situation is clearing," says the report. "Consumers of steel are besieging these producers for shipment of material as soon as possible, indicating need for steel for their products.

"Buying has declined from the high rate of earlier months, but in the eastern district June bookings were slightly better than those of May. Analysis of the situation reveals that demand for consumer goods like refrigerators and radios has met a fairly sharp reduction, which is attributed to curtailed buying power by workers who have suffered loss of income by idleness resulting from strikes in many lines of industry. Resumption of employment will tend to restore this restriction.

"Pig iron production in June suffered from strike interruptions and totaled 3,114,658 gross tons," continues the survey, "a loss of 430,522 tons from the May output. This was 12.1 per cent under May. However, there was one day less than in May and the average daily rate of 103,822 tons showed a loss of only 10,538 tons, or 9.2 per cent from the June daily rate.

"For six months the total production was 19,770,691 tons, a gain of 45.6 per cent over the 13,580,002 tons made in the first half of 1936. The daily rate of production was the lowets during 1937.

Prices Advance

"Previous indications that steel and iron scrap had touched bottom are borne out in developments of last week when strength asserted itself in advances of 50 cents per ton on various grades at several consuming points. The effect on steel-making grades was to raise the composite price 8 cents to $17.08, the first advance since the decline started at the beginning of April.

"The composite now is exactly $5 below the high point, $22.08, for the first week in April. Strength in scrap also raised the iron and steel composite 5 cents to $39.83. The finished steel composite is steady at $61.70."

Further Salary Reports to SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—A. P. Sloan, then president and now chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, received $411,161 in compensation in 1936, the New York Stock Exchange disclosed, citing a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president, who succeeded Mr. Sloan as president recently, was paid $387,450, according to the report, and Charles F. Kettering, vice-president, received $258,815.

United States Steel Corporation paid Myron C. Taylor, chairman, $166,862; W. A. Irvin, president, $130,310, and Edward A. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the finance committee, $70,750.

Tom M. Girdler, chairman and president of Republic Steel Corporation, received $174,999; R. J. Wysor, then executive vice-president and now president, $84,999, and Myron A. Wick, vice-president, $75,000.

Real Estate Prices Continue Rise; Single Dwellings Scarce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Real estate prices continue their upward movement. They are higher in 84 per cent of the cities of the nation, according to the semi-annual survey made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards here and just announced.

Without attempting to interpret or evaluate the rising market condition, the association notes that the advance has been 10 per cent in 63 per cent of the cities. Jumps of 15 and 20 per cent, it says are not uncommon.

Single Dwellings Scarce

Chief among the survey findings are: that there is practically no oversupply of single family dwellings and that, as a matter of fact, there is an undersupply in such dwellings in 73 per cent of the cities and a prospective shortage in 19 per cent; that there is a shortage of apartment space in 58 per cent of the cities; that new home construction is tending to boom the sale of homesites, but that rising building costs threaten to put a damper on this activity; that rents for business space in both central and outlying districts are higher in most of the cities, and that office space which has been slow to recover is beginning to advance.

The survey also shows that apartment rents are higher than a year ago in 87 per cent of the cities, and that rents for single family dwellings are up in 90 per cent of the cities.

Money seeking mortgage loans is reported in 73 per cent of the cities, while loans are looking for capital in only 11 per cent.

6 Per Cent Rate Most Common

It is noted, however, that an interest rate of 6 per cent is still the most common for first mortgages on new single-family dwellings.

But 189 of the 212 cities which reported advancing prices indicated the degree. Of these 15 per cent reported a 5 per cent upturn, 85 noted a 10 per cent rise. A price jump of 15 per cent was found in 30 per cent of the cities and an increase of 25 per cent or over in 5 per cent. Only one reported a drop.

Likewise only one city reports any downward movement in residential rents, and no city any drop for single-family dwellings.

A study of the building field showed a more active market for home sites than a year ago in 72 per cent of all cities, and by 100 per cent of all cities over 500,000 population.

Starting with the Great Lakes region, the degree of market activity and price rise is respectively as follows: New England, north central, central Atlantic, southeast, southwest, south central, northwest.

Devalued Franc Seen Having Small Effect Upon U. S. Business

The current French financial crisis will probably have little influence on American trade or security markets although it will probably have an important bearing on the European political setup, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. Further devaluation of the franc has been expected for a long time in informed quarters, and French prices will soon advance again to offset the cheaper franc in world markets.

The Service points out that the French internal situation has been growing more complicated ever since 1926. The Government budget has never been balanced, and in the last two or three years the outward movement of capital has been formidable and continuous. The French gold reserve is now down to a point which the military authorities consider absolutely necessary as a war reserve. Inability to draw gold from the Bank of France will now serve, however, to hold the exodus of gold from the country.

The Service concludes that, while this evidence of weakness in the French economic position is indirectly unfavorable in its general implications, the backbone of present monetary agreements is the maintenance of the existing relationship between the dollar and the pound sterling. This relationship will remain unaffected by French action.

Wages-Hours Rise In Manufacturing Industry in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of 2.6 per cent in pay roll disbursements during May resulted from an increase in hourly and weekly earnings, together with an increase in the number of workers employed, according to the National Industrial Board.

Since May, 1936, continues the report, pay rolls have risen 37.9 per cent and are now 2.4 per cent above the average level in 1929.

Average hourly earnings in May of this year showed an increase of 1.9 per cent over the previous month and an increase of 13.3 per cent over May, 1936. They are now 18.3 per cent above the 1929 level.

Average weekly earnings rose 1.3 per cent from April to May, and 16.3 per cent since May of last year. They are now only 0.5 per cent below the 1929 average, although the length of the average work week has declined 15.9 per cent.

Real weekly earnings, representing actual earnings adjusted in accordance with changes in the cost of living, were 12.1 per cent higher in May of this year than in 1929, and 9.9 per cent higher than last year.

The number of workers employed in the manufacturing industries covered by the Conference Board's investigation increased 1.2 per cent in May compared with the previous month, and reached a level 18.5 per cent higher than a year ago and 3.0 per cent above the average in 1929.

Corporation Profit For Half Year Seen Expanding 30 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — On the basis of first quarter reports and estimates by the Standard Statistics Company for the second quarter, total corporation profits for the half year will be almost identical with those for the first six months of 1930 and 25 per cent below those for the first half of 1929.

Net income of industrial companies, however, is expected to be 20 per cent above 1930 and only 15 per cent below 1929. Utility earnings are expected to fall short of 1930 and 1929 levels by 10 per cent and 14 per cent, and railroad profits are estimated to be less by 80 per cent and 87 per cent.

Although corporation profits for the second quarter are expected to exceed those of the first quarter, the gain in relation to the similar 1936 period is likely to narrow, because the comparison will be with a higher base. Combined profits for industrial, utility, and railroad corporations for the second quarter are expected to be about 30 per cent above those of last year.

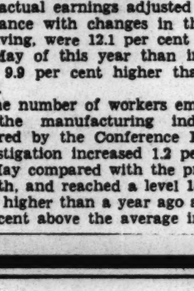
The most impressive increase will be in the railroad field, in which net income during the quarter is estimated to be 215 per cent over that in the second quarter of 1936. Profits of industrial corporations are expected to increase 22 per cent, and utilities, 16 per cent.

These highly favorable gains naturally cannot be maintained during the final six months of the year, as comparisons will be with a much higher base. Although a number of industries this year will secure the highest profits on record, the majority will fall short of former peak levels. A definite estimate of profits during the final six months of the year would be hazardous in view of the serious labor situation and the drastic labor law now pending in Congress.

Continuity

Continuity of investment policy is a basic principle of the trust service provided by this institution.

Trust Department



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Quotations by Assoc. Press

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 2,020,725
1937 vol. to date 221,700,000
1936 vol. to date 264,670,000

Vigorous Upturn In Market; Rails And Steels Lead

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The stock market turned optimistic today and leading shares worked vigorously forward for gains of fractions to three or more points.

It was the most active session in weeks, with transactions at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares. Steels and rails led in the upward thrust with aircrafts, motors and specialties also well liked.

Traders apparently thought the threat of an extended steel strike ameliorated as reports came in of more men returning to work in affected plants. U. S. Steel gained more than 4, and strong advances were chalked up for Bethlehem, Inland, Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Rail liens led the bond market to a modestly higher level today.

Loans of Southern Pacific, Erie, Frisco, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western and Baltimore & Ohio attracted fair buying, scoring gains ranging from fractions to 1½ points.

Industrial and utility issues were relatively quiet. There was moderate improvement in Western Union 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement 6s, Studebaker 6s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. Governments also extended the upturn started last week. Treasury 2⅞s rose ¼ and several other Treasuries moved up 1-32d to 5-32ds.

Investment circles reported market sentiment improved as a result of the substantial rebound in rails from the lows of the June decline. Developments in the industrial labor situation also were viewed more hopefully.

Loans of Cuba, Japan and Poland recorded sizable gains in an uneven foreign list.

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The curb market continued to move forward today with gains ranging from fractions to around 3 points.

Buying improved with trading substantially ahead of Friday's transfers.

Aluminum Co. ran up nearly 4 points and St. Regis Paper gained around a point. Humble Oil & Refining jumped 2 points and Creole Petroleum, Imperial Oil and International Petroleum were fractionally higher.

Electric Bond & Share gained a major fraction. American Superpower, United Gas and Electric Bond & Share 5 per cent preferred improved. Unchanged to a trifle lower were American Light & Traction, Sunshine Mining, Pioneer Gold and Cities Service.

Wheat Values Fall On Profit-Taking

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Late heavy profit-taking sales that for the most part came from eastern sources led to sudden setbacks of wheat prices today near the end of trading.

The late reactions of wheat followed upturns to new peak prices for the session. Pessimistic crop reports from North American wheat areas, both winter and spring, continued, with trade attention focused largely on black rust developments.

At the close, wheat was unchanged to 1⅞ lower compared with Saturday's finish, July 1.24-1.24⅝, Sept. 1.25⅞-1.26, corn unchanged to 2⅜ higher, July 1.25½-¾, Sept. 1.13⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed firm with a fairly good demand. German bonds closed higher. Tobacco, chemical and shipping issues also moved upward.

Paris: The Bourse closed generally firm and most sections were higher in value. Rentes gained 185 to 210 centimes. Bank of France sold 125 francs down and Suez Canal lost 200 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed very steady, 9 to 10 points higher.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Amount	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Walker Mfg Co pf	$3 cv 75c	Aug.	July 1	July 31
Nicholson File Co com	Special 20c	July	July 1	June 19
	Increased			
Stecher-Traung Lith $1		June	June 30	June 25
Transamerica Corp	25c	S	July 31	July 15
	Interim			
Barcl's Bk Ltd A	*10%			
Do B	*14½			
Do C	*14½			
	Initial			
Globe Hoist Co	.25c	Q	July 20	July 15
	Extra			
Automobile Finance	10c		July 15	July 8
Birtman Electric	25c	Aug.	July 2	July 15
	Final			
Fiat Co (Am Dep Rec) for bear shs.	11.5c		July 7	
	Regular			
Amer Midland Co	70c			
Ser A pf	17½c	Q	July 1	June 30
Archer-Daniels-Midland pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 21
Automobile Finance	10c	Q	July 15	July 8
Do pf	43¾c	Q	July 15	July 8
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Chilton Co	10c	S	July 15	June 10
Cresson Cons Gold Min & Mlg Co	4c		June 28	June 25
Cumu Tr Shrs	11.3-8c		July 15	
Edwards Mfg Co	$3		July 15	June 30
Highld Dairy Ltd 7% pf				
Hipnt Hou C 8½ % pf	$1.75	Q	July	2 June 24
Honolulu Plants C	15c	M	July 10	June 30
Iron & Oil Dol Svgs Bk (Pitts, Pa)	$2	S	June 30	June 29
Keystone Stl & W	15c		Aug. 2	July 13
Leonard C Tailors Co.	10c	Q	July 31	July 15
Lewis (EP) &Sons, Inc., 8½% cumcv pf	21¼c	Q	July 1	June 20
Milwaukee El Ry & Lt Co pf	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 15
Miss Glass Co of N Y class A	12½c		July 1	June 23
Monig Co Tr Co (NY)	$6	S	July 1	June 15
Nati Bk of Washington (D C)	$3	S	July 1	June 30
Nati Guar & Fin Co 6% cm cnv pf	37½c	Q	July 1	
Nicholson File Co	30c	Q	July 1	June 10
1900 Corp	25c	Q	Aug. 16	July 31
Peerless Weighing Vendg Mach pf	37½c		July 15	July 9
Phillips-Jones pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Providence (R I) Nati Bank	$6	S	July 1	June 30
Selected vm Shrs	2.35c		July 1	June 30
Selected Cumshrs	21.56c		July 1	
Selfrid IncShrs	11.071c		July 1	
Sharp & Dohme, Inc. pf	$7½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Spiegel, Inc	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Sq D Co $2.20 A pf	55c	Q	June 30	
States Oil Corp	10c	S	June 15	June 10

*At the rate per annum.

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	6	46	45¾	46¾	+ ¾
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	73½	72	72½	+ ½
23¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	16	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
36	36	Addressog (.80g)	1	30	30	30	
4¾	3	Advance Rume	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 30
86½	64½	Air Reduc (2a)	15	71⅛	70½	71½	+ ⅝
5¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	13⅝	12	13⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	Alleghany	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
50½	35	Alleg pf xw	2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
59¾	44½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
50	36	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	38	38	38	+2
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	2	38	35½	35½	Jul 2
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	13	35⅝	35	35½	Jun 26
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
358½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	230	228¾	230	−1
23½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	17	23	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅝
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	70	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79½	79½	79½	+ 1½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	34	65	63	65	+ 2½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	24	23	24	+ ⅜
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	14	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
52¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	4	90	88	88	+1⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del(2½g)	4	92	90	92	+3
41⅝	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¾
30¾	27¼	Am Brk Shoe(1¾g)	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	12	102	100	102	+4¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	154½	154½	−2½
71	48	Am Car & F (¼g)	10	52	49¾	52	+3⅝
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	80	80	80	+3
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	37	30¾	29⅝	30¾	+1¼
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	138½	131	135½	+10¼
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101½	101½	101½	− ¾
23¾	13⅝	Am Colortype	3	15	14½	15	+ ½
30¾	20½	Am Comml Alco	5	23½	22	22½	+ ⅜
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	10	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½
13½	6¾	Am Encaus Til	18	8¾	7½	8¾	+1¼
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	27	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	10	52	50½	51¾	+1¾
36½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+2
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	18¼	18½	18½	+ ⅜
11¼	5⅝	Am Hide & Lea	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	3	39	39	39	+ ½
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	4	42	42	42	Jun 30
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jul 1
27½	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	21½	21	21	Jun 29
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¾
58⅞	37	Am Loco	18	41⅜	39¾	41⅜	+2¾
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	1	103	103	103	Jun
29⅝	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (½g)	3	20	20	20	+ ¾
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	7	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (1¼g)	17	51¾	49½	51⅜	+3⅝
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	+4½
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	43	9¼	8¾	9¼	-P- ¾
87½	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	59	56	59	+3¾
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	8	53½	50	53½	+5⅝
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	67	31¾	30	31¾	+1¼
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	65	37	35¾	37	+1½
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	27	27	27	
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	8	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	65	91⅝	88¾	91⅝	+3½
138½	98	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	Jul 1
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53⅞	52⅞	53½	Jul 1
73¼	48¾	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	43	58¾	54¾	58½	+2
26⅛	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	18	17⅝	18	+1
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	5	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¾
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	Jul 2
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jul 1
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	169½	167½	169½	+1¾
99	73¾	Am Tob (3)	10	78¾	76⅝	76⅝	− ⅜
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	10	78¾	77½	78	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	139¾	139¾	139¾	+2½
20½	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	28	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	63	18	17½	18	+ ½
107	88	Am WW ipf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	3	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	60	60	60	+3½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	17	12½	11¾	12¼	+1
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	12	51	50⅝	50⅝	Jun 25
97	78	Anac W&C (1½g)	333	56½	54½	56½	+2½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jul 1
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	22	21½	21½	− ½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	21	20	21	Jul 2
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 2
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	− ⅛
13¾	7	Arm Ill pf (.35g)	1	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf pf (7)	56	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	+ ⅛
126	96	Arm Ill pf pf (7)	1	89	89	89	+1¾
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	1	105	103	103	Jun 17
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	12	63	62½	62¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Gds	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	12	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	87	87	87	−3
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	2	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 30
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	33	81½	77¾	81	+2⅜
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	1	93	93	93	Jun 30
29	17½	Atl G & W In	22	51⅞	50¼	51⅞	+ ⅞
44	22	Atl G & W In pf		18½	18⅛	18½	Jun 14
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	2	23¼	22½	23½	− ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	26	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅝
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	109	109	109	−1
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	8	50¾	50¼	50¾	
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	69½	69½	69½	− ½
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	Aust Nich	9	17	16¼	16¾	+ ½
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 1
			13	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛

B

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	6	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¾
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	*	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	+ 17
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	1	86	86	86	+6
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	73	29	27⅝	29	+2⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	33	33	33	+1⅜
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	Jul 1
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (1¼g)	16	31⅝	30⅝	31⅜	+1⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	55	27½	26	27⅜	+1⅜
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	*	15	15	15	+1⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	8	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	7	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 14
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	17	30¾	29½	30¾	+2½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½g)	2	49¾	49½	49¾	Jul 2
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	85	91¾	87¾	91¾	+6
129½	108	Beth Stl 5½pf (1)	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	4	118½	118	118	+ ½
38	24	Black & Dckr (⅝g)	2	53	52	53	Jul 1
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.40g)	5	28	27	27¼	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	11	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	199	32¼	30⅜	32¼	+2
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	2	39½	38½	39½	+1
47	38½	Borg-Warner (3)	28	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
15¾	5¼	Boston & Me	23	46	45	46	+1⅝
4½	1¼	Botany Cons A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	31	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅜
58⅞	39½	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	42¾	40¾	42¾	+2½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	43	43	43	
47	39¾	Bristol-My (2.40a)	6	39½	39½	39½	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	17	17	17	+1¼
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	21	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	3	66¼	67½	67½	−1¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Jul 1
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	4	17⅞	17½	17⅝	Jul 2
25¾	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	18	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	61¼	61¼	61¼	Jun 30
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	12	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
65¾	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1
36⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	37	24¾	23¾	24¼	+1¼
11⅜	4½	Bush Term	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
39	15	Bush T T&deb	2	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
18¾	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+1
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	17	6¾	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Byron Jack (1⅝g)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛

C

48⅛	35⅛	Calif Pack (1½a)	17	36½	35¼	36½	+1¼
50¾	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 1
6¼	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	22	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	47	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
27¾	14	Campbell Wy (1)	5	26¾	25¾	26	+1⅛
38⅛	22½	Can D G Ala	9	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+1¼
17⅛	12¼	Canad Pac	30	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	45	45	45	Jun 28
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	3	30	30	30	Jun 28
9⅛	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	2	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
178½	138	Case (JI)	8	169	164½	167	+8½
105	86	Caterpil Tract (2)	12	93½	91	92	+1
115	104½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jun 28
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	97	38½	37⅞	38½	+1⅝
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	13	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅛
19¼	10	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	43¾	42½	43¾	+1¾
13⅝	8½	Cent Pdy	8	33	32	33	+2½
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	27	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	19	19	19	−1
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.20g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	9⅝	9¾	9¾	Jul 1
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	30	69½	68½	69	+1⅛
63¾	35½	Champ P & P (3)	6	14⅝	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
48	34½	Checker Cab	2	60	58½	60	+3⅝
68½	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	80	55¾	54	54⅝	+1⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 1
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	6	73	71	71½	+1
6¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 28
13½	6¾	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
8⅝	3	Chi & NW	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	2	12	11¾	12	+2
4	2	Chi Ot West	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
18½	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	14	11	10½	11	+ ½
32	4¼	Chi Mail Or (11½s)	16	26	24¾	26	+1¾
3¾	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 2
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
23	11	Chi Pneu T	4	24¼	24	24½	+ ½
41	38	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
8¾	3¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8¾	3¼	Chi RI & P 6%pf	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27½	14	Chi RI & P 7%pf	2	6	6	6	+1
22½	15¼	Chi Yell Cab (3)	1	15	15	15	Jul 2
15½	8¼	Chick Cot Oil	8	17	16¼	17	+ ⅝
		Childs Co	8	15	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
138¼	94	Chrysler (2½g)	163	106½	98¾	104⅝	+6¾
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
19⅝	6¾	City Stores	5	7¾	6¾	7¾	
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	38¾	38	38⅝	+1⅝
44⅜	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
28½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	91	26¾	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	166	157½	158	Jul 2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1½
25¾	17¾	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	20	19¼	20	+ ½
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
69¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	4	52	50½	52	+2¾
51¾	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	3	36¾	35	36¾	+2¾
39¾	10	Colum Cas (.30g)	64	13	11¾	12	+ ⅝
46⅜	28½	Colum Gas pf A (6)	2	43	43	43	+1
46⅜	38½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	5	30½	30½	30½	+1
125¾	111	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	43	43	43	+1½
89¾	56¾	Colum Carb (4a)	4	130¾	120	130¾	+ ¾
114	100	Comi Credit (4)	17	61	60¾	61	+1½
80¾	63¼	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	Jun 28
130	103	Comi Invest Tr (4)	10	85	84	85	+ ¼
21¼	13	Comi I T cv pf (4¾)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
69	51	Comi Solv (.60)	17	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ⅜
75⅝	46	Comwith & Sou	148	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¾	Comwith S pf (3)	4	80¾	80	80¾	+1⅜
48⅛	34	Conde Nast	1	13¾	13½	13½	Jul 2
19¼	13¾	Congoleum-Na (3)	8	37⅜	36½	37¼	+ ¾
33¾	19⅝	Congress Cig	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun 30
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Air Corp	18	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+1⅛
13¾	8⅜	Cons Cigar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 30
49⅝	31½	Cons Coal	6	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
108	99½	Cons Edis (1g)	54	34¼	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
8⅝	2½	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
18⅜	10	Cons Film	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Cons Film pf	3	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
17¾	14½	Cons Laundries	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil (.80a)	114	18	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Cons Oil 85 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
1¾	⅝	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
37⅜	30¾	Cons Text	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37¾	18½	Container Cp (1.20)	43	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝
5¼	2½	Cont Bak A	9	24	21¼	23½	+2⅝
109¾	81	Cont Bak B	57	3½	3⅛	3	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 4¼s '47-52	115.22	115.19	115.22
3 3¼s '43-45	106.12	106.6	106.12
12 3¼s '43-47	106.12	106.19	106.22
1 3-4s'41-43 Mch	106.7	106.7	106.7
13 3¼s '44-46	106.9	106.5	106.5
10 3s '46-48	104.3	104.3	104.3
32 2¾s '55-60	102.28	102.20	102.28
1 2¾s '55-60 reg	102.24	100.18	100.23
8 2¾s '45-47	100.13	100.13	100.13
2 2¾s '47-51	102.17	102.15	102.17
5 2¾s '47-51 reg	100.20	100.18	100.20
24 2¼s '51-54	100.15	100.15	100.15
7 2¼s '56-59	99.31	99.27	99.31
9 2½s '49-53	99.31	99.19	99.22
	97.30	97.30	97.30

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s A '52	102.3	102.3	102.3
6 2¾s '49	100.12	100.12	100.12
1 2¾s '49 reg	100.9	100.9	100.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Adams Exp 4s'47	99½	99½	99¼
7 Alleghany 5s'49	91¼	91	91¼
1 Alleghany 5s/50 st	85¼	84¾	85
61 Alleghany 5s/50 st	109	109	109
3 Allegh Val 4s'42	98½	98½	98½
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	79	78¼	78¾
20 Alm & For P 5s 2030	96	96	96
6 Am Ice 5s'53	107	106¾	106¾
19 Aml&Chem 5½s'49	105	104¾	104¾
3 Am Int 5½s'49	112½	112	112½
16 Am Tar 5½s'43	99	98½	98½
44 Am T&T 3¾s'56	104¼	104	104¼
32 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	99½	99¼	99½
43 Am T&T 3¾s'61	133¾	133¾	133¾
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	104½	104½	104½
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	108¼	106¾	106¾
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	97	96¾	96¾
9 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97½	98
8 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
8 Armstrong C 4s '50	109	108¾	108¾
27 AT & SF cv 4½s'48	110½	110¼	110½
11 AT & SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107½
3 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	107½	107½	107½
1 AT & SF 4s 1909-55	30¼	30	30
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	102¾	102	102¾
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 A C Line 4½s '64	91	90½	91
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	48½	48½	48½
14 B & O rfg 6s '95	93¼	92⅞	93⅛
10 B & O 1st 5s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
31 B & O 5s '95	82	81	81½
B & O 5s '96 F	80¾	79½	80¾
18 B & O 5s 2000 D	71	70¾	71
34 B & O cv 4½s '60	105	104⅞	105
B & O 4s '48	103	103	103
6 B & O PLE & WV '41	103	103½	103½
12 B & O 5s S W '50	118¼	118¼	118¼
8 Bell TpA 5s '48 B	102	101¾	102
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	86½	85	85½
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	81	81	81
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	77	77	77
1 Bost&Me 4¾s ser J'61	101	101	101
9 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	88½	88	88
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	98½	98	98
5 Bkly UnEl-st 5s '50	103½	103¼	103½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	65	65	65
8 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Cal Pack 5s '48	113½	112½	113½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112½	112½	112½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57reg	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	107	106¾	107
6 Can Pac 5s '54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	102½	103
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	95	94¾	95
57 Can Pac 4s perp	100	100	100
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	27	27	27
23 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	27½	26⅝	26¾
13 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	70	70	70
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	97	96⅞	97
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	108⅛	108¾	108¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	53¾	53	53¼
10 Cen R R N J 5s '87	84	83	83¼
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	97¾	97½	97⅝
5 C & O 3½s '96D	120⅞	120¾	120¾
25 C & O 4½s '92	97¾	97½	97¾
6 C&O rfg 4½s '96E	111¾	111¾	111½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	107½	107½	107½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	34¾	34¼	34¼
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33¼	33¼	33¼
18 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	40½	40½	40½
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15	15	15
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26	25½	26
59 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8⅝	8	8⅛
125 CMSP & P 1st 5s 2000	42	41¾	42
1 Chi & N W 6½s '36	24¼	24	24½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16	15½	15½
45 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	23½	23½	23½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	23½	23	23½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	38	37½	38
3 Chi & NW 4s 2 '87	34½	34½	34½
8 Chi & NW 3½s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	33¾	33	33½
5 CRI & P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	89	89	89
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	89	89	89

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	79	79	79
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '42D	109½	109½	109½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107¼	107½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Ch & Nor Ind 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	93	93	93
28 CCC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 St L	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	110½	110½	110½
1 Clev Sh Line 4¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	108¾	108½	108½
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	102	101¾	102
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77 C	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
5 Col P & L 5s '70	98	98	98
5 Col & So 4½s '80	99½	99	99½
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98	97⅞	98
7 Colmbia G 5s '61	105¾	105?	105¾
15 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	97	97	97
3 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	102	101⅞	101⅝
9 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104	103½	103½
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	102	101⅝	101¾
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	100	100	100
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Container Cor 6s '46	101½	100½	101½
1 Container 5s '43	100⅝	100⅝	100½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	48	48	48
9 Cuba R R 5s '52	98¾	89½	89½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Del P & L 4¼s '69	28¼	28¼	28¼
13 D & R G 4s '36	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
12 D & R G West 5s '55	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 D & R G West 5s '78	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Det Ed 4s '65	104⅜	104½	104½
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¼	110	110¼
3 El Auto Libe 4s '52	74	74	74
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	73¾	73¾	73¾
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	80½	80½	80½
20 Erie cv 4s '53 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Erie & Pitt 3½s '40 C	102	102	102
1 Fairbanks 4s '56	11	11	11
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	69	69	69
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	78	78	78
1 Fla Cen Pen 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102¼	102	102¼
36 Gen Mot Accept '46	102	101⅝	101¾
41 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	101	100½	101
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¼	104¾
38 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	99	99
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117½	117½
2 Gt Nor 5s'73	110	110	110
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105½	105½
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
72 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	128½	128½	128½
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	109¾	109¾
10 Gt Nor 3½s '67	95¼	95	95¼
1 Gulf Mob&N 5s '50	99½	99½	99½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gulf St Util 4s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Hackem Riv&P 4s '54	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	43	42	43
19 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	67	66¼	66¾
11 Hur & Man rfg 5s '57	23½	23½	23½
1 Hur&Man inc 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	70	69	70
39 Ill Cen 4s '66	85	85	85
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	76½	76½	76½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	94	94	9 4
11 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	79	79	79
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	74	74	74
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	63¼	62½	63½
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	99½	98½	99¼
17 Interlake Iron 4s '47	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Int Gt Nor 6s 6'52	31	30¾	30¾
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	77	75¾	77
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71¾	71¼	71½
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	96½	96½	96½
1 Int Pap 5s '55	100¾	100½	100½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	91¼	90¾	91
83 Int T&Tc cv 4½s '39	70½	68½	70½
48 Int T&T 4½s '52	73¾	72¾	73¾
107 Int T&T 5s '55	94½	94¼	94½
5 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	104½	103¾	104
31 Jones&La St 3½s '61	48½	48¼	48¼
26 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	45¾	45	45½
KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	85	83½	85
1 K C South 5s '50	85½	84¾	85½
11 K C South 3s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 K C erm 4s '60	103	103	99
1 Kerr G&E 4¼s '80	99	99	99
Kresge Found 3½s '47	59½	59¼	59½
1 Las Gas 5½s '60D	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Las Gas 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
25 L S & M S 4½s '97	32¾	32½	32½
4 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	101½	101½	101½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	85	84	85
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	57¾	56¾	57
23 Leh Val 4½s 2003	54¼	53¾	54
7 Leh Val cl 2003	100	100	100
11 Leh Val H Terb 5s '54	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Loews 3½s '46	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88	88	88
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	102¼	103½	103½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Louis&N 4s '40	96¾	96½	96¼
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Louis&N 3½s 2003	97	97	97
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	32	32	32
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Marion StShov 6s '47	100	100	100
1 Market St Ry 7s '40			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	103¾	104
4 Met Ed 4½s '69	106½	106¼	106¼
6 Mich Cen 4s '40	101	100¾	100¾
15 MilEl&L 5s '61B	100½	100	100½
MilSparts&NW 4s '47	14	14	14
1 Mil&Nor 5s '36 ct	19	19	19
6 MSP&SMarie 4s '38	21½	21	21¼
MSP&SMarie gtd 4s '38	22	21	21
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	76½	76	76½
17 M-K-Tex 4s '62 A	37	37	37
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	36¾	36½	36¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G	18	17¾	18
19 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	30¾	30	30
27 Mob & O 4½s '77	30½	30½	30½
2 Mob & O 5s '38	88	88	88
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 MonWpaPBv4½s '56	92¾	92½	92½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	94½	94½	94½
4 Mor&Esses 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
19 Mor&Esses 4½s '55	88¾	88¼	88¾
3 Mor&Esses3½s2000	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Mueller Furn 6s '47	91	91	91
4 NashCha&StL4s '78	41½	41½	41½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	103½	102¾	103¼
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105	105	105
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	119¼	119¼	119¼
2 Newark Gas 5s '48	48	48	48
2 NO Tex & M 4½s56	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	51	51	51
3 NO Tex&M 5s '34B	104	104	104
3 NYA&WStm 3½s'97	98½	98	98¾
27 NYC rfg 5s '2013 A	87½	87¼	87¼
38 NYC 4½s '2013 A	70?¾	70?¼	70?¾
6 NYC cn 4s '98	102½	102	102½
13 NYC 3½s '46	99¾	98½	98½
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	97¾	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR 3½s '97	91	91	91
1 NY Mi Cen 3½s '98	98	98	98
NYCh&StL 5½s74A	80½	80½	80½
15 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '60	102	102	102
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	87	86	86¾
7 NY Dock Co 5s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 NY Edis 3½s '65	100½	100	100½
7 NY Edis 3½s '66	98	97½	98
7 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	42½	41½	41½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	41	41	41
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	19½	19¼	19¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	20½	20¼	20¼
1 NY O & W gen 4s'55	8	8	8
1 NY Steam 4s '96	108	108	108
1 NY Steam 5s '51	107	107	107
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	103¾	103½	103¾
17 Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	86	86	86
4 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101	101	101
61 Norf & W 4s '96	110¾	110¼	110¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	116	116	116
Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¼	110¼
Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor RR Cal 5s '56	122	122	122
7 Ogden G & Chs 4s '48	43	42	43
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	113	113	113
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Otis Stl 4½s '41	88½	88½	88½
15 Pac Gas 4½s 1st '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	101¼	101	101¼
4 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	100¾	100	100¾
2 Para Pict 6s '47	18	18	18
15 Para Pict 5½s '47	55	55	55
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	100	100	100
8 Penn Dix 4s '41A	101¼	101¼	101¼
54 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	102	101¾	102
8 Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	119½	119½	119½
13 Pen RR 4½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR 4½s '84E	102¾	102	102
19 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Pen RR 3¾s '76	106	105¾	106
69 Pen RR 3½s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	16	16	16
3 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	91¾	91¼	91¼
Pere Marq 4½s '56	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	11¾	11¾	11¾
156 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	97	96¾	97
19 Phila Co. 5s '61	102	102	102
19 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¾	111¾	111¾
19 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	24	24	24
19 Phil Read C&I 5s '32	22½	22½	22½
17 Philippine Ry 4s '37	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Portl Gen El 4½s '60	102	102	102
110 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	102	102	102
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Ready Tax 5s '52	77	77	77
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	74½	74½	74½
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	73	73	73
29 Republic Steel 6s '45	100	100	100
23 Republic Steel 6s'56	100	100	100
29 Republic Steel 4½s'61	100	100	100
25 Rev Corp of Am 6s '48	100	100	100
7 Richfld Oil 4½s '42 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108	108	108
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	77	77	77
6 SaguenayP&L4½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 SLIM&S4½sRAO '53	77	77	77

French Bank Cuts Rediscount Rate From 6 to 5 P. C.

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—The Bank of France reduced its rediscount rate from 6 to 5 per cent today.

The reduction was possible because the "floating franc," cut loose from its restrictions by Camille Chautemps' new Government last week, steadied with foreign exchange.

Interest on loans on securities was lowered from 7 to 6 per cent, and interest on 30-day loans was down from 6 to 5 per cent.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	36	36	36
1 St L S F 5s '50 A	23	23	23
27 St L & S F 4½s '78	23½	22	23
5 StLSF 4½s ctf st	24¾	24¼	24¼
3 St L S F 4s '50 A	22	22	22
1 StLSF&KC StL4½s '41	84	84	84
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	26	26	26
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	17	16½	16¾
36 Seab A L cn 4s '49	18	18	18
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L 6½ 5s '49	27	27	27
10 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14½	14½	14½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s '50 ct	13½	13¼	13½
Sea-AllPls 5s 35A ct	8½	8	8½
Sea-AllPls 5s '35 ct	8½	8½	8½
Shell Un Oil 4½s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
Shell Un Oil 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Sou Bell T & T 3½s '62	108	108	108
So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
So Cal Gas 4½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
So Nat Gas 4½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
So Pac 4½s '49	85	85	85
So Pac 4½s '68	84¾	84¾	84¾
So Pac Ore '77	85	85	85
So Pac Ore '77	85	85	85
South Ry 5s '56	85	85	85
South Ry 6s '56	85	85	85
Spald Ant Cor 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil Ind 5s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
Stinnes Corp 7s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
Swift & Co 5s '41	104¾	104¾	104¾
Swift Int 5s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tenn Cop & Chem 6s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
Texas Corp 3s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
Texas Pac C&O 5s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tex&Pac Land Tr 5s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tide Wat Oil 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tide Wat Oil 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tidewat A Oil 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
Tri-Cont Cor 5½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Carbide 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Oil Cal 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac 1st 4s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac 3s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac 3½s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
Un Pac Stm Ab 3s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Unit Drug 5s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
U S Rub 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
Utah P & L 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
Utah Pr & L 5½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
Util P & L 5s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
Vanadium 5s '41	104¾	104¾	104¾
Vertient Sec 7s '51 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34A	104¾	104¾	104¾
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wabash 5s '76 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wabash 4½s '39 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
Walker Hth 5½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Walworth 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
Warner Sug 7s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
Warner Quinl 6s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
Warren Bros 5½s	104¾	104¾	104¾
West Pen P 5s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
West Pen P 4½s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
West Un 5s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Western Un 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
West Short 1st 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wheel&LE 4½s '66A	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wheel&LE 4½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wick-Hgh 5s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wilson & Co 4½s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
Winch Stor 5s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
Worth Pump 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
Youngst Sh&Tub 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	98¾	98¾	98¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
Antioquia 7s '45D	98¾	98¾	98¾
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
Antwerp 5½s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
Argentine 4½s '71	98¾	98¾	98¾
Argentine 4½s '57A	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 6s 1960	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1960 May	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1960 Oct	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1961	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1961 Oct	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1962	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1963	98¾	98¾	98¾
Arg de 1964	98¾	98¾	98¾

135 Tee Off at Winchester — Horton Smith Puts Together Two 69's For Lead

Scores Running High in State Golf Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, July 6—Contestants playing over the difficult Winchester Country Club course here today in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Massachusetts State Amateur Golf Championship were finding plenty of trouble on the well-trapped 6740-yard layout. All of the scores, with the exception of a few, were running high.

The lowest turned in at an early hour this afternoon was by Albert W. Richards, United Shoe, who posted a neat 74. The nearest to him so far is Dick Ruggles, Stony Brae, who put together a 39-37 for a 76. John Nies, United Shoe, J. N. Kidder, Winchester, Philip Frederickson, another United Shoe representative, Edward Steptoe, Scarboro, Henry H. Thompson Jr., Concord Country Club, and Julian Hargraves, Framingham, carded 78's.

With none of the favorites in at an early hour this afternoon, the results of their first nine holes indicated that they, too, were having a hard time in cracking par. The defending champion, Clark Hodder, Framingham, reached the turn with a 44. His first nine holes of play were extremely poor and unless he can pull himself together for the homecoming nine he will be in a critical position to even qualify for match play. On the other hand, his pairing mate in today's round, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, was showing a steady game and reached the ninth with a 36.

Scores which began to trickle in shortly after noon indicated that the contestants were having a tough battle with old man par. Although the early finishers were not among the favorites their scores were all running well over regulation figures. The scores:

J. N. Kidder, Winchester	38	40	78
T. O. Holcomb, Charles River	46	44	90
Telford Frazier, Salem	43	45	88
C. E. Lindstrom, Sandy Burr	40	45	85
H. F. Goodwin, Winchester	43	42	85
Frank O'Leary, United Shoe	40	41	81
Joseph Kelly, Scarboro	45	40	85
Philip Frederickson, United Shoe	38	40	78
Frank Appleton 3rd The Country Club	44	41	85
John Nies, United Shoe	37	41	78
Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill	39	41	80
Dick Ruggles, Stony Brae	39	37	76
Henry Palm, United Shoe	39	40	79
Philip Barry, Wollaston	40	42	82
Edward Steptoe, Scarboro	40	38	78
Clarence Earley, Salem Country Club	41	48	89
Joseph Kierce, Sandy Burr	37	43	80
A. M. Bond, Winchester	43	44	87
John White, Brae Burn	42	43	85
Henry Yischusen, Bellevue	38	46	84
Alex Winsor Jr., Weston	41	40	81
Henry S. Thompson Jr., Concord	37	41	78
Francis Turner, Brae Burn	40	46	86
Sears Walker, Winchester	43	41	84
Edward H. Peterson, Oakley	38	44	82
Julian Hargraves, Framingham	35	43	78
C. H. Reed, Thorny Lea	39	42	81
Albert W. Richards, United Shoe	36	38	74
L. G. Walters, Winchester	42	45	87
Charles Malone, Bluehill	42	45	87
John C. Metters, Norfolk	43	41	84

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals took advantage of the holiday doubleheader to boost his average above the .400 mark again. Ducky collected six hits in 12 times at bat and moved his mark to a .404 to lead Pittsburgh's Paul Waner, second man in the big six, by a 19-point margin. Bill Jurges of the Cubs made his appearance in the first six. He gained 12 points with six hits out of 10 times at bat and took fourth place. Lou Gehrig, Yankees, and Charlie Gehringer, Tigers, also raised their averages. The big six:

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Medwick, Cardinals	66	250	62	105	.404
P. Waner, Pirates	68	275	56	106	.385
Gehrig, Yankees	69	245	58	91	.372
Jurges, Cubs	63	212	33	77	.363
Gehringer, Tigers	56	217	48	78	.360
Walker, Tigers	63	262	44	93	.355

Records Disallowed When Floats Shift

SALEM, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Thirteen-year-old Dorothy Cantwell of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association won the women's senior New England A. A. A. U. 220-yard backstroke championship at J. C. B. Smith Memorial Pool, Saturday. Two N. E. A. A. A. U. records were broken but race officials disallowed them because of "shifting floats."

Lila Mae Youmell of Springfield clipped 13 seconds off the women's junior 220-yard freestyle mark. The record is 3m. 13 2-5s.

Two titles went to the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I. George Gibbons captured the men's junior 220-yard breaststroke in 3m. 9 3-5s. and Mathew Soltysiak won the men's 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 25s., which bettered the record of 2:26 2-5s., but was not allowed.

Amusements
BOSTON

Plus "The 13th Chair"
Madge Evans — Lewis Stone
KEITH MEMORIAL
STATE formerly ORPHEUM
First Time — Pop. Prices
Captains Courageous
Freddie Bartholomew—Spencer Tracy
Also: Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Paul Muni—Miriam Hopkins
"THE WOMAN I LOVE"
"The Hit Parade"
Wed.—Review
"THE THIN MAN"
"Annapolis Farewell"
Harvard Square Kir. 4080

National Stars Favored With Best Pitching

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Pilot Bill Terry has crowded his National League roster for baseball's all-star game tomorrow with aces from pennant-contending clubs.

Skipper Joe McCarthy, on the other hand, has picked more than a third of his players from the American League's second division teams. It doesn't mean, however, he is taking the contest lightly.

The Nationals not only have their usual edge in hurling, but also have rounded up a squad that collectively has outhit the Americans this season. The Nationals are favorites.

The Americans likely will start with Lou Gehrig, Charles Gehringer, Joe Cronin and Bob Rolfe in the infield. If a left-handed pitcher starts for the Nationals, McCarthy may use Hank Greenberg and Harlan Clift in place of Gehrig and Rolfe. Earl Averill, Joe Di Maggio and Roy Bell will give McCarthy his maximum outfield hitting strength, although he may use Wally Moses and Roger Cramer.

If he nominates Lefty Gomez to pitch, Bill Dickey will catch. Rick Ferrell probably will work with Lefty Grove and Luke Sewell with Monty Stratton. Gomez or Tommy Bridges is the most likely starting pitcher.

Terry has said he would use Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh at third base and Dick Bartell at shortstop, Johnny Mize and Bill Herman at second may round out the infield. Joe Medwick and Paul Waner appear sure selections, with Pepper Martin likely to get the other outfield call.

Carl Hubbell, who has had almost a week's rest, is certain to work, but Terry may send Van Lingle Mungo out first. If Hubbell pitches, Mancuso will catch. Otherwise Gabby Hartnett probably will be behind the bat.

Fair weather is expected. The Washington Club, with all seats sold and a capacity crowd of about 32,000 assured, will put 3000 standing-room tickets on sale tomorrow morning.

Diamond Dribbles

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Pinky Whitney and Heinie Manush may come back to bother Bill Terry . . . By leaving them off the all-star list, Bill looks to be picking himself trouble such as in '34 . . . when the Dodgers and Phillies belted Bill's Giants out of the National League pennant . . . because Terry wanted to know: "Are the Dodgers still in this league?" . . . Seems queer Bill thought there weren't any capable third sackers in his loop . . . with Whitney batting a mere .363 . . . and Manush's American League experience certainly would come in handy in case those Nationals need a pinch-hitter next Wednesday.

Pepper Martin comes back to the all-star business as the only player to be nominated as both outfielder and infielder in its five-year history . . . Pepper served as the Nationals third sacker in '33, '34 and '35 . . . Three of the boys will be on deck for the fifth time . . . Charley Gehringer and Lou Gehrig for the Americans and Gabby Hartnett for the Nationals haven't missed since the thing started.

Gehringer, incidentally, is the returning all-star batting hero, with a .500 mark for his four games . . . although Jimmy Foxx also hit for .500 . . . but in three games . . . National League's best among those on hand Wednesday is Billy Herman . . . .375 from '34-'36 . . . Among notable flops are Gehrig, with a terrific .091 average for four games . . . Mel Ott, .143 in three; Pepper Martin, .125 in three.

Hottest pitching still is Carl Hubbell's '34 job of fanning Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx in a row . . . and adding Al Simmons, Joe Cronin and Lefty Gomez before he wound up his three-inning trick . . . All but Simmons and Ruth will have another look at King Carl's stuff this year . . . Lad most likely to succeed: Joe Di Maggio . . . because he can't be any worse than he looked last year . . . and has been saving up to redeem himself . . . American Leaguers have left 38 base runners stranded . . . compared to the Nationals' 21 in the four games so far.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	22	.667
Detroit	39	28	.582
Chicago	40	29	.580
Boston	35	28	.555
Cleveland	32	31	.508
Washington	30	36	.462
St. Louis	21	44	.323
Philadelphia	20	44	.313

Results July 5

New York 15, Boston 6.
New York 8, Boston 4.
Detroit 9, Chicago 4.
Detroit 7, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 14, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 16, St. Louis 4.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 2, Philadelphia 2. (Tie)

Results July 3

Boston 8, Philadelphia 3.
New York 5, Washington 4.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 5.

Results July 4

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 5.
New York 7, Washington 6.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	39	16	.709
Montreal	39	21	.650
Buffalo	38	23	.623
Syracuse	37	25	.597
Toronto	36	30	.545
Rochester	32	43	.427
Baltimore	27	41	.397
Jersey City	20	50	.286

Results July 3

Toronto 6, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 6.
Newark 10, Syracuse 9.
Baltimore 15, Jersey City 6.
Montreal 6, Rochester 5.

Results July 4

Baltimore 3, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 14, Jersey City 1.
Syracuse 6, Newark 4.
Newark 8, Syracuse 3.
Buffalo 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 3, Rochester 2.

Results July 5

Newark 3, Jersey City 2.
Newark 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 11, Toronto 3.
Rochester 6, Toronto 5.
Montreal 1, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 5.
Syracuse at Baltimore (rain).

Sky Is the Limit for These Vaulters

Wide World

The Above Four Athletes Bettered the Accepted World Record in the Pole Vault Event in the National A. A. U. Games at Marquette University Stadium Last Saturday. The Old Record Set by George Varoff in 1936 Was 14ft. 6½in. These Chaps Sailed Over the Bar at 14ft. 7⅝in. The Winner of the Event Was Decided on the Basis of the Fewest Misses. Left to Right—Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club, Second; William Sefton of the So. California S. A., the Winner; Earle Meadows of So. California S. A., Third, and George Varoff, Dethroned Champion, Who Finished Fourth

Other Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland — Horton Smith shoots 69 to break Carnoustie course record and tie Aubrey Boomer of England and France for lead in first qualifying round for British open golf championship.

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany, wins George Vanderbilt Cup auto race before crowd of 70,000 at Roosevelt Raceway, driving 300 miles in 3h. 38m. to average 82.56 miles an hour; Dick Seaman, England, second by only 51 seconds, and Rex Mays, Glendale, Calif., third.

NEW YORK—Yankees increase American League lead by defeating Red Sox 15-0 and 8-4 before crowd of 61,146 while White Sox lose twice to Detroit.

NEENAH, Wis.—Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, wins men's singles title in Fox River Valley tennis tournament by defeating Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

CHICAGO — Walter Senior, San Francisco, defeats Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, in finals of Illinois State open tennis tournament.

DONGAN HILLS, N. Y.—Owen Anderson, U. C. L. A., defeats Gardnar Mulloy, of Miami, defending champion, to win eastern intercollegiate singles championship, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5. U. C. L. A. gains team title with 23 points to Kenyon College's 19.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester Yacht Club scores 60 points and wins three races to sweep Independence Day regatta as Kingston Yacht Club, Kingston, Ont., finishes second.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. — Lew France, New York, wins class B division of the annual two-day outboard regatta on Canandaigua Lake with 625 points over A. J. Wullschleger, Larchmont, N. Y., who finishes second with 525 points.

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—Don Budge pairs with Gene Mako to beat C. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, 6—0, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1, and with Alice Marble to win mixed doubles from Yvon Petra and Mme. Simone Mathieu, 6—4, 6—1, after taking men's singles crown and gains sweep of possible titles; Dorothy Round downs Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5, in women's singles final; Mme. Mathieu and Billie York take doubles from Mrs. Phyllis King and Joan Pittman, 6—3, 6—3; Wayne Sabin wins men's consolation, beating N. G. Farquharson, 6—2, 0—6, 6—3.

MILWAUKEE—Six meet records fall, one tied in national A. A. U. senior track and field championships; Allan Tolmich wins both hurdles beating Spec Townes over high timbers and setting record in 220-meter low hurdles; Glenn Cunningham retains 1500-meter title as Archie San Romani falls near finish.

OAKMONT, Penna. — Freddie Haas defeats Louisiana State teammate, Paul Leslie, 5 and 3, to win national intercollegiate golf crown.

CASCADE, Md.—Homer Jacobs, of Dayton, Ohio, was declared eastern rifle champion yesterday at the end of the six-day eastern open small bore rifle and pistol matches at Camp Ritchie. Officials of the meet announced Jacobs the champion by virtue of piling up the largest gross score in the meet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Needham Canoe Club won the open regatta for the eastern division championship of the American Canoe Association held at Waterman's Reservoir. Needham scored 25 points, Breed's Canoe Club of Dedham made 21 and the Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham scored 19. There were 73 entries.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, seeded second, won the eastern clay court women's singles tennis championship by defeating Helen Germaine of New York, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Norma Taubele of New York and Grace Surber of Jackson Heights, N. Y., retained the women's doubles tennis championship when they defeated Mrs. Tokuko K. Nakano of Japan and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Miss Taubele shared a second crown by teaming with Harry F. Wolf of Montclair to win the mixed doubles championship.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass. — Albert Horton of Providence, R. I., former Williams College tennis captain, won the western New England tennis singles championship at Wyantenuck Country Club, defeating James J. Thackera of Hartford, Conn., 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Thackera, paired with John Gove, Simsbury, Conn., won the doubles, defeating Horton and Clarence C. Chaffee of Bronxville, N. Y., 6—4, 4—6, 8—1, 6—1.

U. S. Track and Field Champions for 1937

100 Meters—Perrin Walker, unattached, College Park, Ga. Time—10.7s.

200 Meters—Jack Weierhauser, Olympic Club. Time—20.9s (new meet record.)

400 Meters—Ray Malott, Olympic Club. Time—46.1s.

800 Meters—John M. Woodruff, Pittsburgh. Time—1m. 50s. (new meet record.)

1500 Meters—Glenn V. Cunningham, New York Curb Exchange. Time—3m. 51.4s.

5000 Meters—Joseph P. McCluskey, N. Y. A. C. Time—15m. 4.3s. (new meet record.)

10,000 Meters—Eino Penttl, Milrose A. A. Time—32m. 2s.

110-Meter Hurdles — Allan Tolmich, Wayne U. Time—14.5s.

200-Meter Hurdles — Tolmich. Time—22.2s (new meet record.)

400-Meter Hurdles — Jack Patterson, Rice. Time—52.2s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Floyd Lochner, unattached, St. Louis. Time—9m. 28.6s.

3000-Meter Walk—Max Beutel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Time—14m. 15s.

4x100-Meter Relay—Olympic Club (Dean, Fitch, Malott, Weierhauser). Time—41.2s. (new meet record.)

1600-Meter Relay—N. Y. Curb Exchange (O'Sullivan, Stripling, Cunningham, Herbert). Time—3m. 18s.

Running High Jump—David Albritton, Ohio State. Highest—6ft. 8⅝in. (ties meet record.)

Pole Vault—William Sefton, Southern California S. A. Highest—14ft. 7⅝in. (new meet record.)

Running Broad Jump—Kermit King, Kansas State T. C. Distance—25ft. 1⅜in.

Hop, Step, Jump—Billy Brown, Baker, La. Distance—49ft. 7¼in.

16-Pound Shot-put—Jim Reynolds, Olympic Club. Distance—51ft. 7½in.

Discus Throw—Phil Levy, Olympic Club. Distance—163ft. 6½in.

Javelin Throw—William Reitz, Southern California S. A. Distance—224ft. 9½in.

Hammer Throw—Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State. Distance—173ft. 7½in.

56-Pound Weight—Lou Lepis, N. Y. A. C. Distance—33ft. 6in.

Team—Olympic Club, 81 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Seattle citizens raised $4000 to send University of Washington crew to Olympics.

Three Years Ago

Fred Perry defeated Jack Crawford in straight sets for all-England tennis title; Hal Lee, Braves, hit three homers against Phillies.

Five Years Ago

Pirates took doubleheader from Giants to run National League lead over Cubs to 3½ games.

Horton Signs With Leafs

TORONTO, July 6 (AP)—Ted Horton, pitching star of the Yale University baseball forces for three years, has signed with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, the Leafs have announced. Horton, the announcement said, came to Toronto recently with his college coach, Clyde Engel, who will operate a baseball school here for the Leafs. Engel brought three other Yale players with him, among whom are Walter Klimcsak, third baseman and catcher, and George Kliback, big pitcher. They also may sign with the Leafs. Horton, in three years of pitching for Yale, won 22 games and lost nine.

Harvard-Yale To Help Brown With Schedule

Anxious for Godfrey Brown, great English track runner, to show to his best advantage in the Harvard Stadium Saturday when he will compete as the star of the Oxford-Cambridge track team against Harvard-Yale in the thirteenth international meet, the American colleges have offered to run any schedule of events which will permit him the necessary rest for a triple.

Oxford and Cambridge definitely have decided that Brown is to double but the Harvard-Yale team expects that he will compete in three events, the 100, 440 and 880 yard runs and he has been tentatively entered in the 220 as well. When the meet was run here four years ago the schedule allowed but 35 minutes between the quarter and half mile runs, and at Harvard-Yale's suggestion, the program will be rearranged this year and decided tomorrow when the English team arrives in Cambridge.

The English are not conceding the Americans a single event, not even in the 220 where Gardner Millett of Yale this year has run 21.2s., nor the broad jump where Hunt Enthridge of Yale has done over 24 feet. They believe their broad jumpers will be out over 23 feet and they consider that a 23-foot jump will be good enough to win in the Stadium pit. The English place a lot of confidence in Alan Pennington, vice-captain of the combined team, and while he has not run many furlongs in competition this year, they believe that the 220 distance is more to his liking than either the 100 or 440. Pennington, who went to the semi-finals of the Olympic 100-meters dash, has a record of 9.9 for the 100, 21.6 for the 220 and 48.8 for the quarter, and were it not for Brown, would probably be hailed as the star of the English team.

Plans now call for the Oxford-Cambridge athletes to finish up their training at New Haven today. They will come to Cambridge with the Yale members of the Harvard-Yale team tomorrow and the 44 athletes making up the combined teams will practice in the Stadium in the afternoon. The English athletes needed little work to recover their land legs. They were said to be "fighting fit" before they left England, and in as much as they have no trainer, every man is responsible for his own condition.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	25	.637
New York	42	27	.609
Pittsburgh	38	30	.559
St. Louis	37	30	.552
Boston	31	38	.449
Brooklyn	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	43	.387
Cincinnati	25	42	.376

Results July 3

Boston 7, New York 4.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 2.

Results July 4

Boston 14, Philadelphia 9.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. (8 innings.)
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 6.
New York 6, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 2.

Results July 5

New York 6, Boston 2.
Boston 8, New York 6.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 12. (14 innings.)
Chicago 9, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 1.

Burk Wins Sculling Title

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—Joe Burk, former University of Pennsylvania oarsman, won the senior singles championship of the annual peoples regatta on the Schuylkill river by 10 lengths. Burk's victory yesterday made him eligible for the national sculling championship at Buffalo next month.

Chicago Star Adds Second Record Score

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, July 6 (AP)—Carving out his second straight 69, Horton Smith of Chicago today took the lead in the 36-hole qualifying test for the British open golf championship with a total score 138, four strokes under par.

After setting a course record by clipping two strokes off Carnoustie's par yesterday, he carved as many off standard figures for the adjoining Burnside course in his second round.

His qualifying score was three strokes better than that of Gene Sarazen, veteran internationalist, who tacked a par 71 for Carnoustie to his initial 70. Americans also held down the next two places. Byron Nelson and Sam Snead, both making their bows in this competition, being bracketed at 142.

Aubrey Boomer, British-born French pro who was tied with Smith at the end of the first round at 69, lost his chance to keep step with the American putting ace by soaring to a 76 on his second round, at Burnside, for a total of 145.

Another shot back of Sarazen, at 143, came Alasatair McLeod, tall, Scottish amateur, with rounds of 73-70. Three Americans were grouped at 144, trick shot artist Joe Kirkwood, with 77-67; Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, with 72-72, and big Ralph Guldahl, American open champion, with 74-70.

Kirkwood's 67, scored over the neighboring Burnside Course being used only for the qualifying play, was four under par and cut three strokes off the course record set yesterday by Sarazen, Pat Mahon of Ireland and Ernest E. Whitcombe of England.

Henry Cotton, leading home-bred hopes to gain the title won last year by Alf Padgham, trailed the three Americans by one stroke, with 73-72—145.

Veteran Walter Hagen, bidding for his fifth British open victory and his first since 1929, posted his second successive par 71, over Carnoustie in a bothersome wind, to draw even with Nelson and Snead at 142.

Crews of Yachts Give Little Heed To Fancy Clothes

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6 (AP)—The big sloops competing for the most cherished of all yachting trophies must, for the nonce, be considered only as the extremely beautiful and expensive things they are. And isn't it about time picture editors made some expression of appreciation to the owners for furnishing the most graceful subjects for photography found this season outside of bathing suits?

T. O. M. Sopwith, British challenger, never has seen the $50 mug he is seeking, although his current second bid probably will bring his investment close to a million dollars. Some criticize him for devoting so much time to golf and fishing, time he might use training his crew and tuning up Endeavour II. Of course, they suggest, if he fails, he can call at Tiffany's in New York, on his way home, and have a peep at it. They keep it there in a vault, like a crown jewel.

A visit to the scene of the cup races would give designers of masculine sport togs severe concern, for there is a dearth of yachting costumes this year. Harold S. Vanderbilt and Gerard B. Lambert, skipper-owners of the defense aspirants Ranger and Yankee, respectively, and Sopwith conform pretty well with what is expected of the well-dressed yachtsman, but members of the afterguards, generally, give little thought to the subject.

Rod Stephens, Vanderbilt's agile aide, clad in red trousers and jacket he picked up while racing over in Scandinavia, easily is the most conspicuous figure on Ranger. Khaki shorts are favored by some of his shipmates. Frank C. Paine, Yankee's designer and the genius who keeps her light canvas drawing properly, sticks to a misshapen felt hat and street clothes. Usually there isn't a yachting cap visible on Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, third defense candidate. His attractive daughter, Elizabeth, who frequently takes a trick at the wheel, furnished a touch of color in scarlet slacks and pea jacket.

In fact, some of the scribes covering the races have a greater weakness for the attire of the sport, and one, in glistening yachting cap, was severely scolded by a woman who mistook him for a bus pilot, because he didn't know when the next motorcoach departed.

Yachting, like all big sporting events, has its shadowy hangers-on, who outwardly appear to belong to the scene but who escape definite identification. Equipped with binoculars and a glib patter, they are in everybody's mess, but nobody's watch.

"'E pyed 2000 quid (pounds), an' blyme, I wouldn't give two bob (shillings) for it."—One of Sopwith's paid hands commenting on his employer's new speed boat.

Vanderbilt places much value on physical fitness, has an exercising room on Vara, the big power yacht on which he lives while at Newport, and often seeks the deck for setting-up exercises. Once he was head of a railroad men's Y. M. C. A.

Hunt Succeeds Riggs

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Gilbert Hunt of Washington won the annual Nassau Country Club invitation tennis tournament, by defeating Frank Bowden of New York, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, in a hard-fought final. The former M. I. T. star succeeds Robert L. Riggs of California as holder of the challenge trophy. California remained in the picture when Richard Bennett and Paul Newton, intercollegiate doubles champions from the University of California, defeated Hunt and Robert Harman of California, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8, 4—6, 6—2, in the doubles final.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

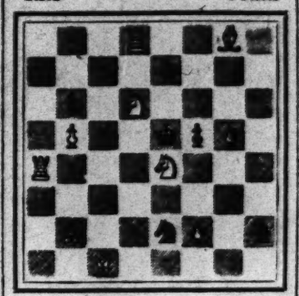
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 6, 1937

Problem No. 1946

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 6 Pieces



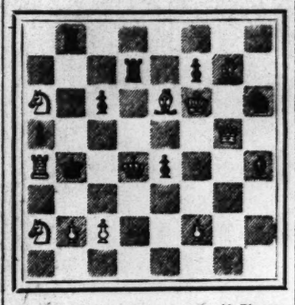
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1947

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(These two originals, previously unpublished, are offered especially for readers of The Christian Science Monitor.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1944.	Q-Kt3	
No. 1945. 1.	Q-R6	PxQ
2.	Kt-B6ch	
1.	———	KxP
2.	Q-Q6ch	
1.	———	K-K6
2.	Kt-Kt3ch	
1.	———	Kt-B3
2.	B-B2ch	
1.	———	Kt-Kt5
2.	Q-Q6ch	

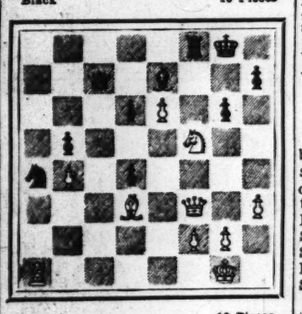
End-Game No. 362. White wins: 1 Kt-K2, KxKt; 2 B-Qch, KxB; 3 P-Kt8(Q), P-R8(Q); 4 Q-Kt6ch, etc. If 2 . . . K-B7; 3 B-B3, KxB; 4 P-Kt8(Q), P-R8(Q); 5 Q-R8ch, etc.

End-Game

This position arose in Capablanca's victory over Dus-Khotimirsky in the 1913 St. Petersburg tournament. White forces a winning material advantage in about five moves.

End-Game No. 364

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

June 22 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Paul Morphy. By way of celebration, the American Chess Federation announces the Paul Morphy Centennial Tournament, which will begin in Chicago on Aug. 24 and will last about 10 days. The tournament will be conducted under the joint auspices of the federation, the Illinois chess associations, and the Chicago chess clubs. A prize fund of at least $1000 has been guaranteed by the federation, according to the current Chess Review. Since Fine and Reshevsky, and possibly Kashdan and Horowitz, will probably be engaged in European competition, the federation may well have a new champion. Horowitz won last year, and Fine the year before.

Sydney T. Sharp of Philadelphia won the 1937 Pennsylvania championship. This is the tenth time Sharp has won the event.

The magnificent Semmering tournament, with all of the world's strongest masters invited, is one step nearer realization, since a fund of about $12,000 has been donated by A. G. Zinden, president of the Panhans Hotel, where the tournament will be held. Thus far Euwe and Lasker, among the big names, have accepted invitations. The tournament is scheduled for Aug. 20 to Sept. 25.

On June 19 Kashdan gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Capital City Chess Club, Washington, D. C., winning 16, drawing none, and losing only to Martin Stark. The following day, at the home of A. W. Fox, there was a consultation game, with Kashdan, W. K. Wimsatt Sr., and V. L. Eaton playing the white pieces, opposed to Mugridge, Stark, Ponce (the new district champion), and Knapp. The result was a carefully played draw.

French Defense

White Allies	Black Allies	White Allies	Black Allies
1 P-K4	P-K3	32 K-Q4	Kt-R8
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 K-K3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	35 K-Q3	Kt-B5ch
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	36 K-B	K-K2
5 P-K5	P-KR3	37 RxP	Kt-Kt3
6 B-Q2	BxKt	38 P-R5	KRxP
7 PxB	Kt-K5	39 RxR	PxR
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	30 R-R4	R-KR
9 B-Q3	KtxB	31 Kt-Kt3	R-KKt1
10 KtxKt	P-QB4	32 Kt-K2	R-KR
11 P-KB4	Kt-B3	33 Kt-Kt3	R-KKt1
12 PxP	Q-B4	34 KtxP	R-Kt8ch
13 Kt-K2	QxP (B4)	35 K-Q2	Kt-B5ch
14 P-KR4	P-KR4	36 K-K2	Kt-Kt7
15 Q-R3	B-Q2	37 Kt-B6	KtxB
16 Q-K3	QxQch	38 KxKt	R-Kt8ch
17 KxQ	Kt-B4	39 K-Q4	R-B6
18 QR-QKt1	R-QB	40 P-R3	B-B3
19 P-Kt4	PxP	41 R-Kt4	B-Q2
20 QR-Kt1	Kt-B5ch	42 R-R4	Drawn by agreement
21 K-Q4	Kt-R6		
22 K-K3	Kt-B5ch		

The time limit was 36 moves in two hours. The repetitions were to gain time.

This game was awarded the prize for the best played game in the New York Metropolitan Chess League team championship concluded this spring. Black blundered in the early mid-game, and thereafter White never faltered.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Levin White	Balint Black	Levin White	Balint Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 BxB	KtxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Kt-B4	K-B
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 P-KR4	Q-K3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	16 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B1
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 Q-Kt3	B-Q2
6 P-K3	B-K2	18 P-R4	QR-Q
7 PxP	KPxP	19 R-B5	Kt(B1)-K3
8 B-Q3	Castles	20 BxKt	PxB
9 Castles	R-K	21 KtxRP	B-Kt1
10 R-B	Kt-Kt3	22 Kt-Kt6ch	KxKt
11 B-KB4	P-KR3?	23 KtxQ	Resigns
12 KtxP	B-Q3		

Race Committee May Select Cup Defender Today

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6 (AP)—Undefeated Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's candidate for his third consecutive defense of the America's Cup, today had as her opponent Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, veteran of the 1930 and 1934 cup campaigns.

The waterfront buzzed with a rumor Ranger would be selected today if she defeated Yankee, and thus claimed her ninth straight victory. The report, however, was not confirmed by race committee members.

A dying breeze yesterday ended a sailing contest between Ranger and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, which, skippered by Vanderbilt, defeated T. O. M. Sopwith's first British challenger, Endeavour, three years ago. When time expired, Ranger was about half a mile from the finish line and Rainbow was more than a mile in her wake. Ranger had led Rainbow 20 minutes at the halfway mark of a 30-mile windward-leeward course.

Had the race committee adhered to its previous system of rotating the pairings, Yankee and Rainbow would have been matched today. The change was interpreted unofficially as probably indicating Rainbow has been dropped from current trials to select an opponent for Sopwith's new challenger, Endeavour II.

Yale Wins 274 Contests With Rival Schools

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 (AP)—Yale's athletic teams, engaging in a record number of 408 contests during the college year just closed, scored 274 victories, lost 129 and tied five.

The university's three outstanding achievements in the athletic world were winning the eastern intercollegiate baseball title, the retention of the eastern intercollegiate golf championship and winning the eastern intercollegiate 150-pound football championship.

Yale's percentage of victories against her traditional rivals, Harvard and Princeton, was the greatest in the past decade, the Elis winning in varsity contests against the Crimson in 17 events and losing six, while against Princeton the varsity won 17, lost four and tied two.

Best records of varsity teams were compile bp the swimming team, which won 14 meets and lost but one; the golf team which lost once in 11 starts, and Capt. Larry Kelley's football team, which won seven and lost one.

Bees and Red Sox Idle Until Friday

Because of the All-Star classic, both league schedules are temporarily suspended. Boston's next game comes on Friday, which is Ladies' Day, when the Bees open a series with the Phillies. A doubleheader is booked for Sunday. At the same time, the Red Sox will engage Connie Mack's Athletics in five games in three days at Shibe Park.

By winning four out of five from the Giants and Phillies over the past week-end, including yesterday's games, the Bees finished the first half of the season in possession of fifth place. They won a single from the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, stopped over in Philadelphia long enough to win a doubleheader on Sunday and then split a twin bill with the Giants at the Beehive yesterday. The Bees have won 10 out of their last 12 games. They are seven games away from a first division berth.

The Red Sox started the week-end by sweeping three straight from the A's Saturday and Sunday, but disappointed the local public yesterday by dropping two to the Yankees in New York. That double beating increased New York's lead in the American League pennant race to 7½ games over the Fenway outfit.

Holiday Attendances Exceed Total for 1936

NEW YORK, July 6 (A

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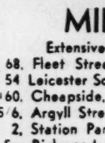

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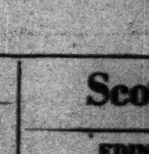

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Vacation Means the Mountains—

Monitor Camera Club from J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle

A Northeast View of Mount Rainier. Emmons Glacier, the Largest in the U. S., Is in the Left Foreground

Lines About Leaders—77

By a Staff Artist

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot

(1796-1875)

CAMILLE COROT was a famous French landscape painter. He came to the world in an old house of the quays in Paris. His father sold dry goods; his mother kept a millinery shop. Both were absorbed in their work and eager to make money. Their problem was Camille, for he behaved strangely at school. Instead of listening to the lessons, he sketched the master. Instead of playing at recreation time, he drew landscapes. Exasperated, his parents decided to place him in business. But this did not suit him any better than copy books.

* * *

THEN M. Corot summoned the youth to a solemn interview: "My dear child," he declared, "you must choose a profession." And, timid as he was, Camille said with the courage of despair: "Well, I want to be a painter, a painter of landscapes." This time the father resigned himself to the inevitable. He agreed, and he awarded his son an allowance of $300 a year. "Now I am a painter! a painter! a painter!" exclaimed Camille. That evening he was painting on the banks of the Seine.

* * *

NATURE attracted the artist more than anything else. As soon as the spring returned, he flew to Ville d'Avray. There he painted his friends the birds, the stones of the road. He painted willows in the fields, crayfish in the streams. When he felt the need of a change he went straight to Italy. With time, he produced masterpieces, but no buyer came. At 40, Camille Corot still lived on the money of his father. But that mattered little to him, was he not in love with nature? "If I stay indoors she comes to me," he wrote at that time. "I hear birds singing; I see streams flowing with reflections of Heaven. . . . The sun rises and sets in my studio. . . ."

* * *

AT 50, Corot was still painting, and no order had appeared. Yet hundreds of his studies passed into the hands of visitors. Many young painters had taken the habit of plundering him. Once he recovered one of his canvases from a second-hand shop. A man had borrowed it and sold it; yet Corot did not mind. He bought back the picture, because it was one he loved. For years his work had been exhibited at the Salon, however. But they were regularly hung in some out-of-the-way corners. "To think that I am in the catacombs again!" he would say.

* * *

AT 60, the artist suddenly received the Legion of Honor. In what manner such recompense occurred, he did not know. Then his relatives discovered that they understood him. "Perhaps we ought to increase his income," thought his father. And pupils implored him for lessons, and pictures began to sell. Corot worked with astonishing rapidity, with enormous ease. He generally completed his compositions at a single sitting. At 75, the master had not lost any of his splendid gifts. When he could no longer rise as usual, he painted in bed. As the servant brought him his breakfast one morning, he said: "It is not necessary, today old Corot is invited above." He passed away cheerfully, as he had always desired to do. Painting had made of him one of the glowing figures of life.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—Or Perhaps the Seaside

Monitor Camera Club from George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

Anstey's Cove, Torquay, a Famous Beauty Spot of South Devon

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

55

Chapultepec

Every visitor to the City of Mexico has on his list of "musts" a drive out through beautiful Chapultepec Park and an inspection of the bizarre castle which crowns the precipitous hill. Here was the favorite retreat of the Aztec rulers, of the Spanish viceroys, of Maximilian and Carlotta, and of Mexican presidents; but here, today, the beauty is given over freely to the public. Grounds and gardens which were once reserved for the private enjoyment of the ruling class, are now overrun by glad, romping children; and the lake is dotted with little boats in which the humblest worker may dream away the day.

The "bosque" (forest park) is to Mexico City what Hyde Park is to London, what Central Park is to New York—but I doubt if it has a near rival in rugged and natural beauty. Fine old ahuehuetes (ah-way-way'-tace—cypress trees)—one, the "tree of Moctezuma," is 45 feet in circumference—mingle with skyscraping eucalyptus specimens, and shade the curving drives and the intricate system of leafy walks. And every step seems to lead to a new vista of romantic charm.

The famed castle was begun in 1783 by the forty-seventh viceroy, Don Matias de Galvez; and was carried on by his son, Don Bernado, who succeeded his father as viceroy. But the Spanish king became a bit suspicious when word trickled back that the castle might be taking on the proportions of a fortress. Galvez was recalled in 1787, and the unfinished structure began to fall into decay. In 1840, repairs were undertaken, and a branch of the military school was installed in a wing of the edifice.

You will note on every side that Mexico is supremely proud of the young cadets of the school who, during the war with the States, took their places alongside seasoned Mexican troops, and were the last to yield in the unequal struggle which led to the flying of the American flag from the castle.

In 1866, Maximilian and Carlotta decided to convert the castle into a luxurious palace, and it was renovated and decorated in the Tuscan style. Owing to a clashing of architectural efforts, the castle lacks coherence outwardly; but the sumptuousness of the interior was to make up for this.

Thanks to the Emperor and his ambitious wife, the tangled forest was transformed into a park, the grounds were terraced, and the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma was built, so that you and I might enjoy the capital to the utmost.

On Sunday mornings and holidays, Chapultepec is particularly gay. Drive out long enough to see the charro and china poblano costumes, to watch the expert horsemanship, to hear the music, and to see hard-working people luxuriate as kings for a day.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Here a Little, There a Little

We try to grasp too much of life at a time. We think of it as a whole instead of taking the days one by one. Life is a mosaic, and each tiny piece must be cut and set with skill.
—Anon.

Children's Corner

A Picnic! A Picnic!

"'A picnic,'" said Uncle Peter. "'A picnic,' cried Aunt Polly Pig, clapping her front paws. 'I have known there was something I was trying to think of all day. And that is it. A picnic. On the hill beyond the river where the buttercups are blowing and the breeze just waves the grasses and the river is a-flowing. Yes, that is what I have had in mind all day, but I couldn't just think what it was.'"

Uncle Peter spoke in a high falsetto voice so that anybody would have known he was imitating Aunt Polly Pig. And he clapped his hands just the way Aunt Polly would have clapped her front paws.

"Tell us the rest of it, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie.

"I shouldn't think it would take all day to think of a picnic," said Jennie.

"Not for everybody," said Uncle Peter. "But Aunt Polly Pig was different. She often began thinking about something a long time before she knew what she was thinking about. But then she was quick.

"'It is quite too late to have the picnic today,' said Aunt Polly Pig to Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, who were playing together on the Pigs' lawn where Aunt Polly sat in the hammock and knitted a sock for Mr. Pig's next Christmas present. 'The sun will soon be setting and it is nearly time for Edward to go home and have his little supper and be put in his little bed. But I think tomorrow promises fair, though I must look in the Almanack to be sure. If so, tomorrow. If not so, then day after tomorrow. And so on. I will look at once.'

"And with that Aunt Polly put down her knitting, and jumped out of the hammock, and ran into the house, and was back again almost before the hammock had stopped swinging.

"'It's all right, Percy and Edward,' cried Aunt Polly, taking up her knitting and jumping back in the hammock. 'Almanack says we needn't expect rain till next week. We'll go on our bicycles. You must come early, Edward, and help Percy and me make the sandwiches. I've telephoned and invited Miss Peppershaker—'"

"I think you mean Miss Peppermint," said Jennie. "She's the schoolteacher."

"As you will easily believe," said Uncle Peter. "Edward Elephant was back at the Pigs' next morning almost before the Pigs had finished breakfast, bringing with him a chocolate frosted cake and a dozen ginger cookies he had [illegible] from his mother.

"And Miss Peppermint was back almost as soon as Edward, bringing with her a dozen doughnuts and a paper bag of mixed candies she had bought at the grocery store.

"After breakfast Aunt Polly, Miss Peppermint, Edward Elephant and Percy Pig went out in the Pigs' kitchen and made the sandwiches: four cream cheese sandwiches, four orange marmalade sandwiches, four strawberry jam sandwiches, four raspberry jam sandwiches, and four peanut butter sandwiches. Mrs. Pig generously gave them a quart of milk in a bottle and a quart of lemonade in an empty milk bottle she had washed for the milkman, and a lemon pie, and a sponge cake.

"'I'll carry the basket, Edward,' said Percy. 'On my bicycle I'll carry the basket.' 'It will discommode you, Percy,' said Edward. 'I'll carry the basket on my bicycle.'

"'You shall both carry the basket.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Percy and Edward Rode Ahead

Percy and Edward,' said Aunt Polly. 'I know where there is a nice stout stick in the woodshed and we will sling the basket on it and you can each hold one end of it.'

"So away they went to the picnic. Percy and Edward rode ahead, side by side with the basket between them hanging from the nice stout stick. And Aunt Polly and Miss Peppermint rode behind, side by side and each keeping an eye on the basket and chatting gaily about this and about that."

In Lighter Vein

Sales Talk

A prospective customer in a North London furniture shop was "ttying out" a fireside chair. At last she seemed comfortable, and the salesman, in an attempt to close the sale, said, "Madam, really it is worth double the price."

"Well, young man," she answered, "how much is it?"

The salesman searched for the price tag—then replied, "Excuse me a moment, Madam, I will ask the manager."—London Evening News.

Not a Cent

The young bride had heard her husband speak of borrowing money on notes. So she took to the bank a few of those he wrote her before their marriage. The cashier read each one with great care and evidently with much pleasure, but the mean thing wouldn't lend her a cent on them.—Wall Street Journal.

Helping Out

He: "I've wanted to ask you a question for weeks."

She: "And I've had the answer ready for months."

"It's such good drying weather, sir, that I thought I'd hang out a few things of my own."

In Difficulties

Officer (to Midshipman in ranks): "Sound off!"

Plebe: "Midshipman McTavish, Fourth Class, sir!"

Officer: "Why were you late to formation?"

Plebe: "I squeezed out too much toothpaste and had a hard time getting it back in the tube, sir."—Montreal Herald.

Earning His Way

"Lady, do you have a pipe organ I can tune for you?"

"How ridiculous! We have no pipe organ in this house."

"Then if I can't earn anything, how about giving me a bite to eat?"

Confidential

Farmer: "Don't you see the sign 'Private, No Fishing Allowed'?"

Fisherman: "I never read anything marked 'Private.'"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Dyeing Shoes

A woman who has had experience in changing the color of her own white kid shoes to match various costumes, has built up a pleasant little business by arranging with a shoe shop in the suburb where she lives to dye white kid shoes any desired color.

She changes white or beige shoes to colors like red, green, bright blue, yellow, etc., and does the work so well and so expertly (using a waterproof dye which leaves the leather soft and smooth, yet dye does not rub off) that the store no longer stocks shoes other than black, white and brown. When customers want them in other colors, this woman and her good work are recommended. She charges $1.00 per pair, which allows the store a small commission.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A match is about the only thing that becomes useful when it flares up. And even a match goes out soon after.

Factual Figuring: 11 (Connecticut), plus 13 (Massachusetts), minus 7 (New York), times 6 (Hartford), divided by 4 (Yale) equals 24.

Letter Changing: Sent, lent, lint, line, time, dime, dome, come.

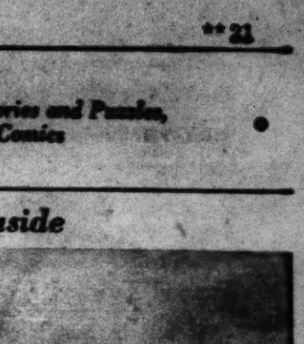
How Many?: (1) Two; (2) One; (3) One; (4) One.

Fun With Synonyms: Joyous—jolly; moderate—temperate; particular—special; sagacious—shrewd; justifiable—proper; talented—gifted; brusque—rough; condensed—compact; savory—palatable; obscure—hidden.

Quotation For Today

Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Feathered Nurse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Athens, Ill.

When a hen nurses a litter of puppies, that is news!

Poopedoo, a collie on a farm near here, has a litter of eight pups; also, she has an unwritten contract to bring in the cows every evening for her owner, William Stumpf. When motherhood and duty conflict, Biddie the hen steps in and looks after the pups. And she is as dictatorial as nurses have a reputation for being, on occasion.

The other farm animals have a wholesome respect for her ruffled tail feathers and her emphatic cackle. She has a serious responsibility—eight helpless puppies, who trust her watchful care!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Z AZYBX CV ZDUEY YXT UFSR YXCFQ YXZY DTBUATV EVTPES OXTF CY PSZNTV EL. ZFJ TKTF Z AZYBX QUTV UEY VUUF ZPYTN.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the so-called "Nutmeg State" of the U. S. —— add the number of letters in the name of the State bounding it on the North ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the State bounding it on the West ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Capital city of the "Nutmeg State"——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the world-famed university located in this same State ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

If one is SENT for, he should COME. At least, this gives another opportunity at letter changing. Try changing SENT to COME in the usual manner in 7 moves.

How Many?

Thirty-three persons were waiting for a train. They stood in a single line along the platform. The first, and every third person after, had a ticket. The first, and every fifth after, carried luggage of some sort. The rest had neither, but the third, and every fourth person after, was a woman, the others being men. From these facts, can you say: (1) How many men have both their tickets and their luggage? (2) How many women carry both? (3) How many women have tickets only? (4) How many women have luggage only?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with a list of 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	joyous	gifted	
2	moderate	compact	
3	particular	jolly	1
4	sagacious	hidden	
5	justifiable	palatable	
6	talented	special	
7	brusque	temperate	
8	condensed	shrewd	
9	savory	proper	
10	obscure	rough	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nearing Journey's End*

By LE PELLEY

THE STORM ENDS — AND FAR OFF ON THE HORIZON AN ISLAND RISES — TO MIZZENMAST MORGAN AND MR. LANEY THE TALL HILLS LOOK STRANGELY FAMILIAR.....
LANEY — THAT'S GANDER ISLAND — SURE AS I'M A FOOT HIGH !
IT IS STILL A LONG WAY OFF — AND WE'RE LEAKING PRETTY BADLY — EVERY BODY IS PUMPING; EVEN THE BOYS —
WE'LL MAKE IT ALL RIGHT ! AH — TUBBY WILL LOVE THIS ISLAND. FULL OF HILLS AND RAVINES WHERE HE CAN RUN AND JUMP AND GET PLENTY OF EXERCISE !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nature Class Dismissed*

By THE HAGERS

"LOOK, TED!" I QUACKED. "THIS TREE WAS OLD; A RING GREW EVERY YEAR, I'M TOLD.
LET'S COUNT THEM. YOU COUNT UP TO TEN AND I'LL GO ON FROM THERE." BUT WHEN
I'D REACHED TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE, TED BEAR CRIED, "HUCKLEBERRIES! WHEE!
WE'LL TAKE THEM HOME TO MOTHER BEAR!" OUR NATURE STUDY ENDED THERE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Turned Toward Saving

ALL the best in men is called forth when thought is turned to the saving of human life. The week end has furnished vivid testimony to the fact. The effort devoted in every town and city of the United States to make the Fourth of July safer and saner was almost wholly successful in preventing the slaughter of innocents by fireworks once usual. And, more spectacularly, over half a hemisphere the prayers, the energy and the fullest resources of modern invention were bent to the rescue of two aviators lost in the vastness of the Pacific.

With millions vicariously enlisted in the search for Miss Earhart and Captain Noonan, no effort seems too great to insure their safety. The whole of Japan's navy is offered to help in the hunt. A British ship turns from its course and strains to reach the place where the flyers were reported down. The American navy mobilizes every possible assistance of ships, planes and radio. And thousands of amateur radio operators forget sleep or other tasks in tireless vigil, reaching out with faith stronger than any ether wave, to find and save.

How powerful is the saving, mothering thought of the world when thus evoked! How grand are the rescues achieved! And how needed is the same tender thought, the same saving effort in other areas of human affairs! There is nothing in the thoughtless highway carnage that every holiday brings, nothing in the bitter struggle of the steel strike, nothing in the savagery of Spain's civil war, nothing in the world's anxious blundering toward another world war that could not be healed would men and women only give to it a proportionate measure of loving thought and saving effort.

Gold, Changes, Values

AN ARTICLE in a current issue of the London Economist discussing today's complexities surrounding gold and alluding to the possible reduction of the price of this metal says:

> Any attempt to wean the public from this belief might succeed in teaching the public that gold no longer possessed a stable value, either in terms of money or commodities, and unless the present widespread belief in the value of gold is replaced by something equally assured, the undermining of this faith would inevitably lead to uncertainty.

This statement recognizes that a system (in this instance a monetary one) is no better or worse than men think it is. The use of the words "belief" and "faith" make this great and undeniable fact patent. For the main prop under the present monetary systems is a belief or faith in their efficacy. Gold also derives its worth from the "widespread belief (or faith) in the value of gold." Take away such beliefs or faith, as the Economist implies, and these systems must collapse.

This deduction leads naturally to another: that it is not so important for monetary or other systems to be altered or replaced as for the thoughts of men directing them to change and become rid of the faulty, erroneous reasoning that has resulted in confusion and stagnation in world channels of exchange. This would, of course, include a change from the doubt, suspicion and uncertainty so rife today to the greater confidence being clamored for in the whole world.

But to last any time this must be based on that integrity of purpose which alone can result in sufficient mutual trust among nations to bring order into the international tangle. This would constitute the beginning of that change which the world daily knows is becoming more necessary, namely, more reliance on spiritual values and less on material ones.

Mirth in the Afternoon

MR. A. P. HERBERT who, besides being an M. P., is an English author whose humor is justly celebrated, remarked lately that the most difficult time to be funny is between three and four in the afternoon. It seems a little unfair that great humorists in their efforts to leave "footprints on the sands of time" should have a difficulty, beyond that of other great men, with the sand that runs through the hour-glass between three and four o'clock. However, they can rise to the occasion; and those of us who go to matinées at the theater will agree that the hour can produce the man.

But since "a jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it," it may be, we, the world at large, who are really being indicted. Are we dull in the afternoon? Most of us are busy, certainly, at that time, and perhaps prone to consider humor as out of season—yet when it comes to us then, is it not the more appreciated as a delicacy? Does it not come with that element of surprise that is an essential factor in humor?

Wit may not always be welcome; but humor, of the genuine, kindly sort, always finds us at home, whether its call is an afternoon call or not. Let us hope, therefore, that our humorists will not be unduly dismayed by any maxims that bid them look upon "the dial," like Touchstone, "with lack-lustre eye"—we hope they will, rather, adapt Benedick's phrase to themselves, and not let "sentences, and these paper-bullets of the brain, awe a man from the career of his humor."

Tackling Tenancy

ONE major difference exists between the two versions of the farm tenancy bill, or Farmers' Home Corporation Bill, to use its official designation, as passed by the Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

The House bill, as it has lately come back to the upper house, where a similar measure was passed under the sponsorship of Senator John H. Bankhead two years ago, provides simply for a loan of money to a tenant applicant who then goes out and buys a farm of his own choice, the applicant first being approved by a local committee of three.

The Senate bill provides for similar approval of the applicant and appraisal of the land, but then authorizes the proposed Farmers' Home Corporation to buy the land and either resell it to the purchaser or to execute a lease contract with the prospective purchaser for five years before turning over title to him. During this period the tenant-purchaser would have the benefit of assistance and supervision by the county agricultural agent or others qualified to give advice.

Offhand the House version of the measure, giving utmost freedom to individual initiative and releasing the land with only the strings of an ordinary mortgage, might seem the more attractive. But on thorough consideration, Senator Bankhead's plan seems definitely preferable.

It is to be considered that this program proposes to do what no ordinary loan program could soundly do. It proposes to lend to the tenant-purchaser not merely the usual 60 or even 70 per cent of the appraised value of the land, but rather the entire price of the farm he is buying—or, more precisely, to sell it to him without a down payment and even to stake him with a little working capital to make a first crop. It proposes to carry his loan at 3 per cent for as much as sixty years if necessary in comparison with 3½ and 4 per cent on the more conservatively made federal land-bank loans to other farmers.

This is distinctly what Senator Bankhead concedes it to be, a subsidy for the purpose of turning the tide of tenancy and giving more people a desirable attachment to the land. In giving such a subsidy it is only common sense on the part of the government and effective assistance in the long run interests of the beneficiary to impose conditions designed to accomplish the purpose.

While some tenants are perfectly capable of entering immediately upon full management of a piece of land, many others need some guidance and oversight for a time to avoid their slipping back to exactly where they were before. For the government to get its money's worth and the buyer to have a farm that will permanently support his family, soil fertility must be protected from erosion and unwise cropping. Under the Senate form of the bill, land could be purchased by the corporation either in a community-size tract for unified development or in a single small farm chosen by an individual tenant-buyer. The two procedures would probably be adapted to local requirements.

Conference committees doubtless will work out by compromise the differences between the two forms of the bill. It will be well if the final draft is, on this point, closer to the Senate version.

Soap-Box Academy

ONE of the speakers from London's famous daily congress of soap-box orators in Hyde Park has lately given a successful dramatic recital in a West End theater. Henceforth his presence will add luster to the Hyde Park gathering, which may possibly achieve fresh eminence as a school for would-be orators.

It may not provide such an ordeal as Demosthenes underwent, who trained himself to speak, with pebbles in his mouth, above the roar of the ocean, but it has its points. Here are to be found most of the bugbears of the orator—interruption, ridicule, and a jaded audience who can exit with the greatest facility. To gather and to keep a large meeting in these circumstances is no light test. It is a school that will at least teach pupils better shifts than Rosalind was aware of; but as for oratory, that is another matter; for it is prone to practice the method, though not the elegance, of the old full-flavored oratory, in appealing direct to the emotions.

This is a technique that is no longer favored in the more serious British forums. Gone almost entirely from the House of Commons are the swelling, rounded periods, the classical quotations, the antitheses, metaphors, and reverberating thunders that assaulted the members' feelings so continuously in the days of Burke, or of Macaulay. A cloud of words, heavily charged with emotion, is apt to induce in a modern audience the feeling that, as Pope has it:

> If once right reason drives that cloud away,
> Truth breaks upon us with resistless day.

It is something beyond a superficial alteration in style. The style is the man, and the men have changed—even to the point, one dares to think, of acquiring a sense of values more careful of reason than of easily aroused sentiment.

In Victorian Vein

Book News of the Day

F. H. DORSET is an authority upon the later Victorian epoch. In her book, THE MARCHING CLOUD (London; Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.) the plot of which is laid during the years 1866-1900, she displays commendable understanding and knowledge of her period. Not that her knowledge is ever obtrusive; it is, on the contrary, most cunningly used to distill an "atmosphere."

It is not easy to write of the days when Papa's word was The Law, and Mama's only that of a minor prophet without much honor; when chaperones and tight lacing were the fashion, when the "weaker sex" was held to be so both mentally and physically; and advanced scientific books, when discovered in the family, were apt to be condemned to the flames by The Law. It is not easy to write of all this without a touch of burlesque, a little condescending humor, or, at the best, the manner of a conscientious dissector. Here, however, the writer avoids all such jarring notes. She exists completely and comfortably in her setting; she writes with the sincerity and genuine zest of one attacking contemporary problems.

The story concerns Adela Mostyn who declared that she would not "live always on crumbs from Papa's intellectual table." This desire to "want to know, you know," outraged the High Tory conventions of the Family Circumlocution Office to such an extent that finally, in desperation, Adela attempted to obtain her advanced education by marrying John, who was eminent in the field of scientific research. The marriage was not unhappy; but Adela's ambitions were again thwarted by a family, this time of her own offspring. Her daughters received the training, and enjoyed the intellectual opportunities, which she had struggled so hard, and so largely in vain, to obtain for herself.

There is sound workmanship both in the story and in the character drawing; but the former is marred toward the end by a tragedy that snatches away the happiness that was coming to Adela by a second marriage. It is an incident that does not justify itself artistically, and it produces an artificial warp in the organic growth of the plot. The characters have vivacity, and a clear sharp outline; but, with the possible exception of John, they seem studies that are full of suggestion, rather than finished portraits. Even Adela, of whom we see so much, is by no means fully revealed to us.

The book recaptures the manners and circumstances of a past generation as faithfully and naturally as an old diary; and at the same time its technique and insight attain to the best standards of the modern novel. E. F.-B.

Not the Tools to Finish the Job!

Talburt in the Washington Daily News

Songs in Eleonorenhain

VIENNA

WE STOPPED at Eleonorenhain almost by accident. It's name on our road map attracted us, for one of our party was Eleonora. We all wanted to see her woodlet. So we went there and since it was late afternoon, we ordered rooms for the night in a large old "Tourists' Home," just off the road. We looked through the foliage to the station near by and saw two words. Lenora and Eleonorenhain. One was the Czech name of the place; one, the German. We were where two races meet, where they have met for two millenniums. That's why we shall remember the place.

The Bohemian Forests, at least this part of them, are in Southwest Czechoslovakia. We were very near the point where three states meet. If we had wandered ten miles to the west over an imaginary line, we should have been in Germany. Not much farther to the south of us lay Austria. In both those countries we should have found people exactly like those in the farm homes scattered about our "Tourists' Home" — all Germans, speaking the same language, singing the same songs, feeling loyalty to the same traditions. Our Inn was in the Czechoslovak state, but in the German world.

And it was a very old world with history written all over it. This whole area had once belonged to the powerful German family of the Schwarzenbergs. They were masters of territories as large as some kingdoms, with hundreds of miles of dense dark woods, with valleys, rivers, mills, scores of thousands of serfs and splendid castles. Three of the castles are still preserved in medieval glory and from lofty towers buglers still blow out the hours of dawn, of noontide and of the setting sun.

In the best of them, the ornate walls of whose 130 luxurious chambers are covered with grand portraits, we saw the image of a beautiful and imperious Princess Eleonora, who seems to have been the most charming and beloved of the Schwarzenberg women.

The people of this area were very skillful with their fingers, so a century ago the master of the land arranged that a clearing be made in the woods and a factory be erected in which Bohemian "meisters" might make glass dishes worthy of princely tables. As a special distinction for the enterprise he named the little settlement "Eleonora's woodlet," and that it still is. It is not town or city; only a crossroad beside a mountain stream. In the homes scattered up and down the valleys are 500 men and women who come each day to blow, gild and engrave glass dishes. They return home at night to milk their cows, to sweep their yards and sing.

We heard a group of them singing in the Touristenheim after the evening meal. In our room were four elderly men, officials from the factory, solemnly playing chess. In the next room workers had assembled with guitar and mandolin to sing and dream, to feel the bonds of comradeship, to call old history to life, to make all Germans in all lands and ages one.

Other German youths sing these same songs of comradeship and cheer along the Danube and the Rhine, by Carinthia's lakes, upon Tyrol's peaks, in Bavaria's woods and beside Prussia's shores. As we sat in that inn listening to glass blowers sing, geography vanished, time disappeared, and we saw only the German world.

However, for workers time is not long forgotten. Even songs must end and comrades separate. Eleonorenhain grew quiet. But not Lenora—as we soon learned.

Under the spell of the night, the woods, and songs, of castle walls and history, we walked 200 yards up the road to the only other building with lights still burning. From it came the sound of music and of song. It was the Czech's Tourist Home. We entered, and sat down in another world, that of the Slavs. Forty Czech students, young men and women from the Czechoslovak city of Brno, 200 miles away, were touring their country and had stopped for the night in Lenora. Free from the exigencies that govern the lives of glass blowers, they had forgotten time and were singing the night away.

Here two worlds met, both beautiful and both good. Here passed the old, old boundary between the Teutons and the Slavs that runs clear across Europe from Memel almost to Venice, from the Adriatic to the Baltic Seas, through sixty generations.

A hundred million Germans and two hundred million Slavs meet on this line. They comprise most of Europe, have established much that is best in Europe and could all revel in the bounties and beauties of Europe. But they gather in different inns, sing different songs and fill the world with tension. I wonder if they could form a common chorus and fill the world with harmony? R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Along the Summer Trail

By Frank L. Perrin

A STRANGER unfamiliar with modern American ways, a man from Mars, for instance, might assume that when the sun crossed the invisible line on June 21 it rang a bell and opened gates releasing a host of touring vacationists. By land and sea, up and down mountain trails, across indefinitely marked international borders, there has suddenly gone trooping and laughing this host released from schools, colleges, offices and shops. With this release there has come, it may be, momentary forgetfulness of the perplexities which trouble those who must remain to face problems still unsolved. The travelers, campers and fishermen will return better equipped than before to lend a hand in unraveling the troublesome tangles.

After all, when we stop to think about it, there seems to be no reason why everybody should worry or too deeply concern themselves because of what are in fact only sporadic outbursts of discontent and discord. From a tolerably high vantage point, whether in your neighborhood or that of your distant friends, it is quite likely that you would not be able to discover observable indications of social or industrial unrest. Dissension, the striving for some material advantage, the assertion of power or strength not yet proved by more than theoretical exposition, are all magnified, in times like the present, into distorted and sometimes alarming and hideous forms.

* * *

In the press, in motion pictures, in vivid and not always factual radiocast commentaries, we read, see and hear much that is disturbing. The hideous and hungry wolf in the fable, in its determined effort to induce the three little pigs to open the door that they might be devoured, set the stage and supplied the technique adopted by an existing alarmist minority. That the clamor now seems somewhat louder and more vociferous than usual should not greatly alarm us. We have asserted and reiterated our faith in established institutions and in the means and methods set up and long employed in composing our differences. That some have been persuaded to believe these tried and tested methods have become obsolete need not greatly alarm the people as a whole. Happily there is no indication that they have become seriously apprehensive.

Philosophizing thus it is but natural that one should yield to the opportunity offered to join the trek along the summer trail. The course this time lies to the north and west. Through New Hampshire and Vermont its course is indicated into Canada, across broad expanses of prairies, forests, over mountains and along the shores of lakes, to the Pacific coast in British Columbia. It is a picturesque journey, restful to the eye and satisfying to one's thoughts. And as stops along the way are indicated on the flexible itinerary it is gratifying to realize that among all those one sees or meets there will be no strangers, no traditional enemies, no one to challenge the sojourner's right to enjoy the beauties of a heritage common to the people of all the Americas.

* * *

Specialists in the intensive art of pursuit and capture seem to take keen delight in warning those whom they regard as unwary or unsophisticated of dangers to be encountered everywhere. They magnify, perhaps not deliberately, the menace of the vicious and predatory. But there is, or may be gained and realized, an immunity from such hazards and perils, even if they exist.

There is, as you may remember, the story of the three venerable missionaries, once fellow theological students, who met in reunion after many years spent in different parts of the world. One told of his deliverance from flood and famine in the field where he worked. Another was grateful because he had survived a shipwreck disaster at sea. The third said he had even greater reason to be grateful. "In all the years," he said, "danger has never come near me."

It is this absolute immunity which all of us have a right to claim, that we may rest securely in and upon it. It is ours while we work and while we play, in the office and in the shop, and in the mountains and along the streams. Without this realization the vacation trip would not bring with it a renewal of hope and purposeful desire. Without it labor would be but mere drudgery. Dependence upon it must be more than pretense. We must make it an actuality. "There shall no harm come nigh thy dwelling."

The Wide Horizon

C.G.T.—French for C.I.O.?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

NOT only all Paris, but the whole of France itself, seems centered in the 1937 International Exposition these days. For one thing, the French capital is full of provincial visitors from every corner of France, and even of exotically dressed natives from the colonies. Not the least of the attractions at the Exposition is the varied character of these visitors, many of them in their colorful coiffes and regional costumes.

During a recent tour of several provinces, I was struck by the fact that even in the calmer backwaters off the beaten track, the Paris Exposition was not merely a topic of interest but a subject of keen controversy.

There can be no discussion about certain aspects of the Exposition. Even though it is still unfinished, it is already a remarkable achievement, a fascinating ensemble of color, light and form and an extremely successful synthesis of the world's progress in industry, art and the natural sciences. French genius for proportion and perspective has evolved an effective and pleasing composition, like some gigantic pastel dragon fly poised along the tree-lined banks of the river Seine in the very heart of the capital.

* * *

Internationally, as well as artistically, the fair is an unquestioned success, with forty-six nations officially represented. With comprehensible pride, and no little justification, the French call their 1937 Exposition "a world peace conference."

But here the controversy begins, for even peace parleys have their arguments. The Exhibition—rather like Europe itself—is dominated by the pavilions of Germany and Soviet Russia, which face each other squarely, in dynamic opposition in the very center of the fair.

High up on an impressive façade of soaring columns, a German eagle gazes across at an equally tall and monumental statue of a man and woman brandishing aloft a hammer and sickle on top of the Soviet pavilion. Both these halls, the Russian one especially, contain such a tremendous proportion of political propaganda as to arouse considerable criticism. Still more comment was caused, however, by the fact that these two "totalitarian" exhibits, and the Italian pavilion across the river, were finished first and on time. Of the democratic countries, only the Belgian pavilion was ready on the opening date.

This was doubly significant, and indicative of the social issue behind the Exposition, for these four halls were built very largely by foreign, not French labor.

In short, the question at stake in France today, and exemplified especially in the construction of the Exposition, is whether France's socialo-communistic labor federation, the Confédération Générale du Travail will succeed in imposing a complete "closed shop" on a nation-wide scale on all French industry and commerce, and thus put itself in a position virtually to dictate wages, working hours and labor conditions. There can be no doubt that an attempt in this direction is being made.

Another disturbing aspect of this labor situation has been the attitude of many of the workers—particularly the labor union delegates—in virtually enforcing wholesale "stalling" on the job.

* * *

Profiting by its late start the United States saw what difficulties other countries were encountering with French labor and obtained special permission from the Government to use Belgian workers for certain tasks. A comparison made by Exposition authorities revealed that, while the French workers building the British pavilion put up only fifteen tons of steel framework in one day, the same number of Belgians working on the American pavilion were putting up 150 tons! The significance of this state of things is that it is not confined to the Exposition—though it is more flagrantly evident there—but is fairly general throughout France. It cannot be denied that one of the cherished traditional principles of French democracy—freedom of work—is at stake.

In all fairness it should be understood that labor's present attitude is in part due to a violation of this principle by certain employers who went to extremes in the opposite direction and denied to some individuals the right to work because of their political affiliations with the Socialist or Communist Parties, or their membership in the C. G. T. Both attitudes are wrong, of course; but today the greater danger seems to come from the unproductive, uncó-operative and monopolistic attitude which some labor leaders are endeavoring to impose on all French industry and commerce. This shortsighted haste toward a goal which is perhaps legitimate but must be attained gradually by mutual concessions and good will, has aroused much resentment and intensified class strife in France.

These are not altogether pleasant facts to discuss, but they constitute an important aspect of the situation in France today in connection with the Exposition, which cannot be ignored indefinitely. A clear statement of the underlying conditions must precede and may help bring about that better understanding on both sides which is so imperative in France today.